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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1855.

REVIEWS

History of Scotland, from the Revolution to the Extinction of the Last Jacobite Insurrection (1689—1748). By John Hill Burton. 2 vols. Longman & Co.

Mr. Burton has here entered on a field which few could be better qualified than himself to explore. A Scotchman, a practised writer, accustomed to research and to the scrutiny of documents, with a genuine relish for antique humours and anecdotes, and yet with a mind imbued with modern principles of social progress in some of their more advanced forms, he has produced a work removed equally from the two extremes to which a writer on such a subject was liable—that of indiscriminate national sentimentalism, and that of a narrow modern moroseness which can see nothing in the past but savage manners, want of toleration, and false Political Economy. It is very probable, indeed, that, on the one hand, the work will be criticized by the more zealous of the author's Presbyterian countrymen as not so profoundly sympathetic as it might have been with the religious struggles of Scotland under the later Stuarts, and with the religious and ecclesiastical ideas which these struggles have bequeathed; and that, on the other hand, Englishmen, looking at the chaos of social barbarisms and singularities which the author has bestowed so much pains in exhibiting as the material of Scottish history during the period under investigation, will consider the book rather as a commendable exercise of Scottish patriotism in behalf of Scottish readers than as a work wanted on this side of the Tweed. Perhaps there is more foundation for the former opinion than for the latter. There is a deficiency in the book of that warmth and enthusiasm with which a Scottish writer, without parting with his philosophy, might contemplate the noble religious obduracy of his countrymen in the times of the Covenanters; and yet this deficiency is less than might have been expected from Mr. Burton's literary antecedents, and is compensated by the fair and impartial spirit in which he narrates facts relating to all religious parties alike—the Episcopalians of Scotland, as well as the Covenanting Presbyterians. It is matter of surprise in this respect that Mr. Burton should have fulfilled his task so candidly, and yet with so little disturbance of the *ignes suppositi*. As regards the extent of literary interest, on the other hand, which attaches to such a work, it ought to be remembered by Englishmen as well as by Scotchmen, that the essential character of the period gone over in these volumes, and that in reference to which all the facts of the period are to be viewed and studied, consists in this—that it was the period of the formal incorporation of the Scottish nationality, with all its inveteracies and peculiarities, with the larger and mellowed nationality of England. Viewed in this light the work possesses interest and importance, both on this side of the Sark and on the other. An English author might have treated the subject, and treated it well,—and indeed we have specimens of what an English author might make of it from no less famous an English pen than that of Defoe; but, on the whole, the subject belongs, by right of more exact sentimental qualification, to Scottish authors, as members not of the incorporating, but of the incorporated, body on the Union. An Englishman could work his way back into the Scottish part only by a process of research, which would be at best but a hard rowing against the tide; to a Scotchman, what Scotland was before the Union is matter of simple recollection,—his boat floats

down the smaller river till it joins the larger, and he recognizes the old stream with fondness long after its waters have mingled with the new one. The error to which he is liable is that of pursuing the course of the mossy mountain stream so intently as to be led to exaggerate its just proportion to the noble English river—the river of a rich champaign country—to which it has become tributary.

Mr. Burton has evidently grasped the true general idea of the period of Scottish history which he has treated in these volumes. He does not, indeed, put the idea prominently or exclusively in the foreground, nor has he philosophized all the details of his narrative on this idea as a basis. But he adverts to it again and again, and it determines in a considerable degree the spirit in which he writes. In short, Mr. Burton's work seems to be intended by the author neither as a thoroughly philosophized history of the incorporation of Scotland with England, nor as a very picturesque and dramatic tale of the Scottish incidents of that epoch, but as a consecutive and sober narrative of the social and political phases of Scotland from 1689 to 1748, interspersed with reflections from a modern point of view.

Were the work divided according to its main contents, it might be said to consist of four sections:—the first treating of the re-establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland after the Revolution; the second, of the Union, with its antecedents and circumstantialities; the third, of the Jacobite Insurrection of 1715; and the fourth, of the Jacobite Insurrection of 1745, and its results. It is impossible to give by extracts an adequate idea of the multiplicity of details and discussions accumulated in the volumes in connexion with these subjects:—we select a few passages of independent interest.

The following account of the constitution of the Presbyterian Church—the national church of Scotland, as settled at the Revolution—may be interesting to such English readers as require to be informed on the subject.—

"From this time there was a full reconciliation between the established church and King William. The General Assembly met annually, and their proceedings were more of a beneficial and orderly than a noticeable nature. They showed, from time to time, much zeal in the education and Christianisation of the Highlands, and gradually arranged their own peculiar form of internal administration. The ecclesiastical machinery thus established was of a simple character, and in its main outlines can be easily described and comprehended. It consisted of a gradation of legislative and judicial tribunals, rising not according to any difference of personal rank, but by the higher absorbing and concentrating the lower. The base of the system is the Kirk-session in each parish, consisting of the minister and two or more elders. The elders are chosen from the male heads of families in communion with the church. When a vacancy occurs, or it is deemed expedient to add to the number of elders, a selection is made by the kirk-session as it exists, which is laid before the congregation, that if they have any objection to the person so chosen, it may be announced to the session and receive full weight from them. The next grade consists of the Presbyteries, now above eighty in number. Each unites an aggregate of parishes by including all the parochial clergy in the district, with an elder from each parish; and it is a noticeable feature that in their meetings, from several incidental causes, the clerical have always a majority over the lay members. The next grade is that of Provincial Synods, of which there are sixteen, each consisting of the component members of the presbyteries within its cincture. The General Assembly consists of representatives, clerical and lay, selected by the presbyteries, and from some other incidental sources. Its elements are adjusted from time to time by itself in its legislative capacity, but ever on the principle of giving a preponderance to the clerical members.

Thus the church was strictly republican. In its theory it equally rejected authoritative office within itself, and authoritative interference with it from without when exercising its strictly clerical functions. However much the fiction of a regal sanction to the General Assembly may have been kept up as a scene of pleasant pomp, no attempt has been made actually to exercise it in thwarting the internal arrangements of the Assembly since King William's reign. The disputes between the church and the civil power, in later times, arose not from a doubt that the church could manage matters ecclesiastical, but from the assertion, right or wrong, that she passed the bounds of her ecclesiastical province, and required to be checked by the law. In her total isolation from state authority, however, it will be seen that the Presbyterian church courted lay elements by the admission of elders to deliberate in the ecclesiastical courts. Adopting her own principle that she was the one true and universal church, she seemed thus to give security for furthering the interests of the community and avoiding clerical domination; and had she possessed the sole undisputed sway over the spiritual field of the country, the introduction of laymen would have been truly a representation of the interests of the people in the people's church. The church admitted lay intervention in another shape, which, if the people had been all hers, would have also formed a strong bond of popular union between the church and the flock in her keeping. This was the principle already noticed, that pastors must be more or less the objects of selection by their congregations."

In concluding his narrative of the settlement of the Church after the Revolution, Mr. Burton gives the following summary sketch of the literary and intellectual manifestations of Presbyterianism at that period.—

"The ministers of the Revolution were no more a fair specimen of the literary fruit of the Presbyterian system, than the fugitives of a routed force are a fair specimen of the discipline and morality of an army. To neither branch of the Protestant church did the wretched conflicts of the time permit sufficient peace for the cultivation of letters. It is not that high and fierce controversy generally leaves a church intellectually barren; on the other hand, it sometimes fosters the highest powers and draws their harvest into prominent light. It seems to have been the petty local character of the dispute, with its low malignity and sordid motives, that left the age so barren of distinction. In the great conflict of the Reformation, Scotland came forth with bright lustre, in the genius and high acquisitions of men like Knox and the Melvilles, Arbuthnot and the elder Spotswood. All the universities of Europe attested the intellectual growth of the Scottish Reformation in Buchanan and Scrimgeour, the Johnstons, Craig, Napier, Gordon, Boyd, Jack, and a host of other names whose fame reached foreign lands from Scotland, or was sent home to their native country from the continental seats of learning which they adorned. All this glory was departed, and Scottish Protestantism had scarcely a representative in the republic of letters. Of the inferior, but still eminent, generation who followed the first reformers, and made the age of the Covenant, all the ablest men were gone. Baillie, the accomplished scholar and publicist, had departed full of years and honours, just as the evil days of the Restoration began. The same epoch saw the departure of the popular favourite, the luxurious Rutherford,—of Dickson and Cant; and the era of persecution began with the martyrdom of Guthrie. Henderson, Calderwood, and Spang were also among the departed; and Binning had been cut off in the flower of his youth and genius. Nor, since Leighton and Scougal had departed, could Episcopacy boast of its distinctions. There was no theologian alive in Scotland at the era of the Revolution, whose writings have been admitted into the current theological literature of the world. Except the comparatively obscure productions of Fraser of Brae, Gilbert Rule, and Alexander Pitcairn, there are no works of that period on divinity, written by Presbyterian clergymen, which even their theological representatives at the present day would care to read. On the other side, Bishop Sage acquired an indistinct

celebrity by his 'Cyprianic Age,' and other elaborate and tedious arguments on the great controversy of Presbyterianism and Episcopacy; but, along with the works of his coadjutor Annand, and some others by the non-juring clergy, they are more known to the collectors of curious, than to the readers of valuable, books. It is true that Burnet and Carstairs were both clergymen and both Scotsmen; but the fame of the former belongs to the English Church, and that of the latter was confined to the field of statesmanship, though he is reputed to have possessed great capacities, both as a writer and a scholar, had he found occasion to employ them. It was, perhaps, from the very causes which made the church so barren in the fairer intellectual departments, that in another, of a far less pleasing character, the party which had been persecuted stands forth almost unrivalled. This is in the literature of complaint, remonstrance, and castigation, shown in the various testimonies of the sufferers, and their declamations against the tyranny to which they were subjected. Occasionally such remnants of this class of documents as protruded beyond the Revolution are quoted in these pages, and may afford a faint idea of a curious department in the world of letters, not without its attractions to those who admire a terse, strong, effective style, turned to the purposes of rapid and powerful declamation. These documents are rarely matched in earnestness and strength. The words are sonorous and abundant, yet never too many to enfeeble the stern fierceness of the writers' thoughts. There is a luxuriance of imagery—frequently scriptural—but it is always apt and expressive; and however coarse or irrelevant it may be, it is never allowed to degenerate into feebleness or incoherence. Along with this literary growth of persecution and controversy, is another of a sadder and sweeter character in the histories of those who suffered for the cause of conscience in the long dreary age of persecution. It required no literary merit to give interest to such narratives, and none came to the task. The best of them were written by a pedlar, whose unadorned descriptions, of suffering and heroism convey a lesson to the heart which no genius or learning could strengthen. And here naturally we are brought to the name of one who, in the opinion of many, is sufficient in himself to withdraw from the church of the Revolution Settlement the reproach of being illiterate—Robert Wodrow, the voluminous historian of The Troubles. Of the value of his labours there can be no doubt. He set himself to the task of covenanting martyrology with a single-hearted zeal, and a protracted patience, to which the sustained literary ardour of a Gibbon or a Niebuhr could only furnish a parallel. He well earned the title of 'the indefatigable.' Besides his great work, he wrote an abundance of biographical memoirs, and set down his fugitive opinions and the more remarkable events of which he heard from time to time, in a diary or series of notes, second only to Pepys' diary in garrulous interest. The note book of Wodrow, indeed, derives its peculiar flavour from the same source which confers so lively an interest on the journal of the candid secretary to the admiralty. It was the repository of his own secret communing with himself, and was not intended to meet the public eye. The great source of entertainment in both, is in the weakness rather than the strength of the writer. Wodrow does not of course adorn his pages with the moral shortcomings which censorious human nature delights to find in the experiences of the well-intending but frail secretary. His weaknesses are intellectual rather than moral, and consist in an inordinate credulity and avidity for the marvellous. His pages are crowded with ghost stories, dreams, visions, prophecies, portents, and miraculous interventions, which, like those in the lives of the saints, always have a tendency to elevate the cause he loves, confer substantial benefit on its champions, and overwhelm with calamity and dismay its opponents. His prejudice is as intense as his credulity; there is no height of excellence on his own side, and no depth of depravity on the other, to which he does not give instantaneous and intuitive credit. Indeed, according to his principle, all people of the Episcopal persuasion are by nature blasphemers and profligates—cheats, drunkards, and incontinent—just as, on the other hand, all zealous Presbyterians are children of light and purity. Yet with all his bitter prejudice, few works are more truthful than his 'History of the

Troubles.' Apart from the imputation of motives, and portraiture of private life, he spoke to matters which were before the day, and could not safely be discoloured. And it was his fortune that no language, certainly none within his capacity, could make the history more tragic to the one side, and scandalous to the other, than a bare narrative of events rendered it. The most valuable feature of the work is the quantity of documents it contains. But to its value literary merit contributes nothing, for it is difficult to conceive anything more destitute both of literary solidity and decoration than the style of the indefatigable Wodrow.

To this sketch Mr. Burton adds the remark, that the dearth of conspicuous intellectual power among the Revolution Clergy, coupled with the reactionary fanaticism which came into play amongst them, was probably the cause of a sceptical tendency in a small way which very soon afterwards manifested itself among the younger clergy and students, and gave rise to a crop of petty heresies. And this leads him to the narration of perhaps the most horrible incident in the book.—

"Before leaving the account of the ecclesiastical settlement, occasion may be taken to record a tragical act of intolerance, committed in the year 1696, which does not conveniently fit into any department of this history, yet should not wholly be omitted. Thomas Aikenhead, apparently a student about eighteen years old, was charged with blasphemy. He had certainly uttered many offensive remarks, which would have been well met by the quiet scorn of those who heard them; and he seems to have been given to quibbling dialectics on sacred subjects, such as saying that 'The-anthropos is as great a contradiction as *Hircocervus*, or a quadratum to a rotundum,' and 'puzzling and vexing' himself as he termed it, with 'Paternalis-filiatio, and Hagio-pneumatosis.' If he very determinedly persisted in throwing his remarks in the way of those to whom they were peculiarly offensive, it would have been difficult to avoid awarding against him some punishment as a disturber of the peace; but he was actually tried before the High Court of Justiciary, condemned to death, and hanged. This cruelty was the more inexcusable as the youth, in two appeals, entirely recanted his obnoxious opinions, and professed his belief, in the fullest manner, in the principal doctrines of the presbyterian church, pleading his youth, and the perplexing influence of metaphysical studies too strong for his mental digestion, as the cause of his errors."

The progress of the discussions, both among English and Scottish politicians, which led to the Union of the Kingdoms, is narrated by Mr. Burton with elaborate fullness and care. He thus estimates the difficulty of the problem of the Union as it came before the joint commissions appointed to solve it on behalf of the two countries.—

"It is impossible to approach this great chapter in modern history, without casting forward a reflection on the enormous difficulties which its promoters had to look in the face. It was a project that had already repeatedly failed, and when the conflicting interests that must all meet to carry it through, were thought of, it seemed destined ever to remain uncompleted. Small communities, thrown together in natural clusters, had, in primitive states of society, been known to come together by a sort of natural cohesion, like the Amphictyonies of Greece, the Swiss Cantons, and it may be said, the Saxon communities of England. Among full-grown European states, unions and fusions had been brought about by conquest, absorption, and the various natural operations by which communities, destitute of civil liberty, or not imbued with strong feelings of nationality, became amalgamated. But two nations uniting together by a bond of partnership, representing a common consent, was a new event in political history. If those continental nations which had been for centuries accustomed to see annexations, partitions, and the enlargement of empires, by marriage and succession, had been told how many different parties and interests it was necessary to bring to one set of conclusions, before the desired end could be accomplished, they would have deemed the

project utterly insane, as, indeed, it would have been, if laid before two nations less endowed with practical sense and business habits. Had it been a consolidation of two arbitrary governments, the more powerful would have dictated and the other obeyed. At all events, however nearly the two powers might have approached to an equality, all would have been privately arranged in official cabinets, and the people would have been made acquainted with the terms of union only by seeing them gradually developed in the new arrangements of the joint government. In the union, however, of two constitutional states, each sensitively jealous in its own peculiar way, nothing beyond the initial steps could safely be kept secret. The whole complex operation of arrangement had to go on in the face of the world, and in contemplating all the unanimities and acquiescences that must be reached in the midst of an excited and sometimes stormy public, he would certainly have seemed the safest prophet who predicted a speedy shipwreck to the project. Let us just cast a glance at the varied suffrages which the whole system of union, and each item of it, required as the preliminaries of final adoption. Each commission consisted of several men of different ranks, opinions, tastes, and interests, whom nothing but a strong sense of duty could bring to the necessary unanimity on a string of complicated constitutional questions. This was a difficulty, however, which in party operations we are so well accustomed to see conquered, that it scarcely suggests itself to the British mind. When the two commissions had to come together, and fuse their respective unanimities into a common conclusion, the difficulty became far more formidable and unusual. But when it was overcome, and the conditions were mutually and unanimously adopted, then each commission had to go to its tumultuous popular legislature, to carry the whole through, without any material injury or alteration; for if by any of the accidents to which popular assemblies are liable, an adverse vote had occurred, either in England or Scotland, on any important article, irretrievable confusion, involving the whole project in imminent peril, must have arisen. Nor was it until each of the commissions carried the joint labours of the whole, untouched in their vital elements, through these two fiery ordeals, at a distance from each other, conflicting in feelings and in interests, and looking on each other as national enemies,—that the measure could be considered in the haven of safety."

In relating the history of the Union project, Mr. Burton has occasion to present his readers with portraits of the more conspicuous Scottish statesmen of the day,—such as Fletcher of Saltoun, and Lord Belhaven. These are interesting enough, but not very vivid or deeply conceived:—and indeed Mr. Burton's forte does not seem to lie in portrait painting.

On Mr. Burton's second volume we can hardly enter. There, besides a repetition, with the advantage of new documentary lights, of the often-told tale of the two Jacobite Rebellions, the reader will find curious social sketches of Scotland in the first half of the last century, with accounts of the "Glasites," the "Macmillanites," the founders of "the Secession," and other ecclesiastical off-shoots from the parent Presbyterian stock. The following morsel is most characteristic; it is the dying testimony of a certain "William Wilson, sometime schoolmaster in Park"—i. e., the solemn enumeration by the said William Wilson of all the *isms* which he, in going out of the world, thought it his duty to leave his protest against. It is the same thing, on a smaller scale, with that opinionativeness with which the Scotch as a nation have been charged, and which they have satirized themselves in the song—

That the hail world may see
That there's nae in the right but wo,
O' the auld Scottish nation.

"The following paragraph, from 'The testimony of William Wilson, sometime schoolmaster in Park,' may stand as a model of exhaustive enumeration:—'I leave my witness and testimony against all sectarian errors, heresies, and blasphemies; particularly

against Arianism, Simsonianism, Socinianism, Quakerism, Deism, Burogianism, Familism, Scepticism, Arminianism, Antinomianism, Libertinism, Brownism, Baxterianism, Anabaptism, Millenarism, Pelagianism, Campbellianism, Whitfieldianism, Latitudinarianism, and Independency; and all other sects and sorts, that maintain any error, heresy, or blasphemy, that is contrary to the word of God, to sound doctrine, and the power of godliness; and all erroneous speeches, vented from pulpits, presses, or in public or private discourses; and against all toleration given or granted at any time, in favour of these, or any other errors, heresies, or blasphemies and blasphemous heretics; particularly the toleration granted by the sectarian usurper Oliver Cromwell; the antichristian toleration granted by the popish Duke of York; and the present long continued toleration, granted by that wicked Jezabel, the pretended queen Ann."

The second volume concludes with an interesting sketch of the state of Scottish Art, Science, and Literature generally during the sixty years under notice. This sketch contains the names—and the list is not very large—of all Scottish artists and literary men of the period worth mentioning. The four chief are, George Jamesone, the portrait-painter, — Sir Robert Strange, the engraver,—and the poets Allan Ramsay and James Thomson. The concluding passage of the work heralds in a new era.—

"There would be little satisfaction in contemplating a period of so much national intellectual obscurity, were it not that, through all this darkness, we know that the element of light existed, and was soon to rise and shine. Indeed, within the period here embraced and before the material resuscitation of the country was fairly begun, the dawn of intellectual revival was visible. Hume had, as yet unnoticed, published the philosophical work which was destined to arouse the thinking powers of his countrymen, and produce, partly by stimulative, partly by re-active influence, the remarkable school of the Scottish metaphysicians. Lord Kames, a genius of a lower grade, but who would have been eminent in the preceding generation, had already published some of his works. Hunter, Burnet of Monboddo, Thomas Reid, George Campbell, Robert Henry, Hugh Blair, John Home, Adam Ferguson, Joseph Black, and William Robertson, were all, in the strong vigour of their early manhood, starting together; and Adam Smith was pondering the new philosophy which was to supersede old opinions on the elements of material well-being, simplify a large department of the science of statesmanship, and engraft a great new element into the political science by which mankind are governed."

Mr. Burton's style, as will be seen from the extracts given above, is grave, solid, and business-like, rather than either very graphic or very elegant. As a whole, his present work is a valuable contribution to the historical department of British literature.

Yusef; or, the Journey of the Frangi. A Crusade in the East. By J. Ross Browne. Low & Co.

This is another noticeable record of American travel in the East,—glowing, humorous, and satirical,—and illustrated by the author himself with an adroit pencil. There is something hearty and attractive in the account which Mr. Browne gives of the circumstances under which he set out on his travels. It was ten years ago; he had already, as he says, rambled over the United States, partly on foot and partly in steamers, when he started from Washington with fifteen dollars in his pocket to make the tour of the East. At New York the last dollar was gone,—and the Atlantic rolled between the West and East. Having no ostrich to carry him through the air,—and doubtful of the sailing qualities of a dolphin—his tone of thought being eminently unclassical,—he shipped himself before the mast in a whaler, and in the course of a voyage to the Indian Ocean did service in the way of boiling blubber and scrubbing decks.

A mutiny occurred at Zanzibar—we are, of course, taking his own account of these transactions,—when he sold his share in the whaling enterprise for thirty dollars, and returned to Washington. To quote his own words:—

"I laboured hard for four years on Bank statistics and Treasury reports, by which time, in order to take the new administration by the fore-lock, I determined to start for the East again. The only chance I had of getting there was, to accept of an appointment as third lieutenant in the Revenue service, and go to California, and thence to Oregon, where I was to report for duty. On the voyage to Rio, a difficulty occurred between the captain and the passengers of the vessel, and we were detained there nearly a month. I took part with the rebels, because I believed them to be right. The captain was deposed by the American consul, and the command of the vessel was offered to me; but having taken an active part against the late captain, I could not with propriety accept the offer. A whaling captain, who had lost his vessel near Buenos Ayres, was placed in the command, and we proceeded on our voyage round Cape Horn. * * It was my fortune to arrive penniless in California, and to find, by way of consolation, that a reduction had been made by Congress in the number of revenue vessels, and that my services in that branch of public business were no longer required. While thinking seriously of taking in washing at six dollars a dozen, or devoting the remainder of my days to mule-driving as a profession, I was unexpectedly elevated to the position of post-office agent; and went about the country for the purpose of making post-masters. I only made one—the post-master of San Jose. After that, the Convention called by General Riley met at Monterey, and I was appointed to report the debates on the formation of the State Constitution. For this I received a sum that enabled me to return to Washington, and start for the East again. There was luck in the third attempt, for, as may be seen, I got there at last, having thus visited the four continents, and travelled by sea and land a distance of a hundred thousand miles, or more than four times round the world, on the scanty earnings of my own head and hands."

The moral of the story—a useful moral—is, that a man who really wishes to travel may travel in spite of fortune or misfortune. Mr. Browne is not the only American writer who has shipped himself "before the mast;" and we confess to a liking for the manly and sturdy character which has led so many young literary Americans to set the old conventions of the world at naught in the earlier and more difficult part of their career.

Passing from the writer to his work, we proceed to string together a few pictures and passages of men and things, such as either exhibit the grave humour of the book or seem to us to possess other interest for our readers. The tour in the East begins with a "gira through Sicily," in search of picturesque ruins, imposing sunsets, and burnt hill-sides. In the first matter our traveller notes his disappointment. "After Rome, and the ruins of Pestum, near Naples," he writes, "there is little worth seeing in Sicily in the way of ruins, except Sicily and its government, which may be considered a ruin on a large scale—one of the grandest ruins, if we are to believe its early history, in Southern Europe." In another place, Mr. Browne has some remarks on the same topics.—

"I hold myself in readiness to apologize for the remark, when called upon, to his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and to declare, if required, that the Neapolitan States are well governed; that the people are well governed; that I never saw so many soldiers and so much governing in all my life. Every man seems to be individually governed, and so careful is his Majesty of the faithful administration of the laws and the personal security of his subjects, that the ramifications of government extend into every family circle, and wind every body up as in a cobweb. The stranger who lands at Palermo, and succeeds in getting through the Polizia, will respect

good government all the rest of his life. I have a very pleasing impression of the officer in attendance there. He opened my knapsack when he heard me speak English, because he knew I must be an Englishman to address him in that language; he opened my letters one by one and carefully read them, commencing at the signatures and ending at the dates; and when he saw that I was not Mr. Gladstone, and had no printed documents for private circulation among the people of Sicily, he gave me a kindly nod and let me pass. Now, I depend upon that officer, as a man of honour, never to divulge the contents of my letters—especially one that was written in German, and some private memoranda in shorthand."

After the soldiers who do this "governing," comes the other power in the Neapolitan States—the priests. Here is a glimpse of these latter, which reminds us of that feast of monks at Prague on which Howard, fresh from the lazaret and the prison, so suddenly obtruded.—

"Catania is a large town, containing a population of fifty thousand, many fine buildings, many soldiers, many churches, and some of the finest convents in Sicily. The monastery of San Benedetto is the most extensive establishment of the kind I have yet seen. Here the monks, who are chiefly of noble families, live in royal style. If I had money enough, nothing would please me better than to adopt the cowl and sack, and become a brother in the monastery of San Benedetto. The building is a magnificent palace, ornamented with courts and fountains, gardens, pleasure-grounds, bowers for devotional exercises, splendid marble halls in the interior, suites of elegant apartments, pictures of all the saints, organs that fill the spacious chapels with a flood of solemn music; statuary, mosaic, and voluptuous frescoes—all that can charm the senses and make glad the heart of monks. The wines are the choicest selections of the Marsala and San Nicoloso brands; the macaroni is the purest and richest; the fish are the best that can be fished out of the bay of Catania; the chickens and capons, the salmis, the salads, the roast-beef and mutton, are unexceptionable. They have their separate apartments; their servants, their private wines, their—but it won't do to be too particular. You know the brotherhood do not use these things—they are for the use of visitors."

Our author carefully avoids enthusiasm on the subject of Art and antiquities in Sicily. Perhaps he thinks, that the raptures have been done quite sufficiently in the guide-books. He rather contemptuously refers to the rabble of people "who built churches and murdered each other." But he seldom misses an occasion to daguerreotype the humours of the people whom he meets in the course of his journey. Here is a common incident of travel, set forth to the life.—

"When the diligence stopped at one of the outer gates, we were carefully inspected by a couple of officers, in flashy uniforms and feathers, who politely requested us to allow them the pleasure of looking at our passports. One stood a little in the background, with pens, ink, and paper in his hand: he was evidently a subordinate character, notwithstanding the brilliancy of his plumage, which, from a hasty estimate, I calculated to consist of the tails of three game-cocks; the other was a portly man, of grave and dignified demeanor, rich in tin buttons and red cloth epaulettes, and with a mustache that would have done credit to the Governor himself; in fact, I thought at first that he was the Governor, so imposing was his personal appearance. The passports he opened slowly and cautiously, either from habitual contempt of the value of time, or a latent suspicion that they contained squibs of gun-powder; and at last, when he had fairly spread them out, with the signatures inverted, he carefully scanned the contents for five minutes, and then calmly addressed us, in bad Italian; 'Your names, Signores, if you please.' Our friend the Portuguese, being the oldest, was accorded the privilege of speaking first. 'My name, Signor, is Mendoza, and this lady is my wife.'—'Grazia, Signor.' Then, turning to the subordinate. 'Put that down—Menz-z-a. Va bene.' After some other questions as to

profession, place of nativity, &c., he turned to the Englishman, 'Your name, Signor?'—'Mine? My name is Norval: on the Grampian hills my father feeds his flocks, a frugal swain'—'Excuse, Signor, what did you say?'—'Smith, John Smith, if you like it better?'—'Va bene, Signor; put that down: Giovanni Smiz; no, Semmit—Giovanni Semmit.' The man with the tails of the game-cocks in his hat put it down. 'And your name, Signor?' turning to your humble servant. 'Sir,' said I, with a dash of honest pride in the thought that I was giving a name known in the remotest corners of the globe, 'My name is Brown—John Brown, Americano, General in the Bobtail Militia.'—'Grazia! Signor,' said the officer, bowing, as I flattered myself, even more profoundly than he had bowed to my friend John Smith. 'Put that down—Giovanni Brovanni.' 'Brown!' said I; for I had no idea of having an honest name so barbarously Italianized. 'Si, Signor, Bruven.'—'No!' said I, sternly, 'not Bruven—Brown, Sir.'—'Si Signor—BRUIN.'—'No, Sir!' said I, indignantly, 'do you take me for a bear, Sir? My name's Brown, Sir.'—'Certo, Signore, BRUIN!' And Bruin was written down by the feathered man; and so stands my name to this day in the official archives of Syracuse—GIOVANNI BRUIN, or JOHN BEAR."

Mr. Browne picks up some companions by the way: among others, Dr. Mendoza and his Lady—a pair of travelling turtle-doves, Portuguese by birth and tourists by adoption. Mendoza's love of good hotels, and his strong and weak points generally, are happily touched off. During a short stay at Athens they made an excursion to Eleusis. The ride down is well described,—and the advantages of a dragoman are made clearly manifest. Dr. Mendoza and the dragoman are amusing.—

"Yes, shentlemans; me dragoman; me plenty recommendation; me know more all dragomans in Athens! All American shentlemans say me good dragoman; all English shentlemans say me good dragoman; everybody say me good dragoman."—'Den wat for you noconose de name of dis place?'—'De name? Oh de name, sare? yes, sare: me know de name as well as anybody. De name's er-ra—er-ra; you know dis de place, shentlemans, were de plenty peoples come for de gran ting; much grand feast. Dat's de name; same name wot you find in de book, yes sare. Me best dragoman in Athens; all de shentlemans say me de best. Meknow de name all de place.'—'Andate!' roared the Portuguese, turning furiously to the driver; 'Tis impos to understan dat, she no speak Ingles!' and away we rolled over the road, as fast as two skeletons of horses could drag us. Presently the carriage stopped again, and the dragoman informed us that we had arrived at another important point. 'Dere, shentlemans, you see de water; much sheep come dere in old time; two tounsen sheep.'—'Wat!' cried the Portuguese, 'dat de bay of Salamis? Dat de place were Xerxes come wid two million sheep?'—'Yes sare; dat de same place, sare; de sheep all fight de Greek mans dere; de Greek mans kill all the sheep and sink 'em in de water. Greek very brave mans; kill two hundred sheep dere. Yes sare.'—'Wat dey do wid all de dead mans?'—'Oh, dey bury all the dead mans down dere were you see de tombs. Yes sare. De Greek mans dere, and de oder mans wot come in the sheep be dere in that oder place wot you see. Yes sare. Oh, me know all de ting—me no tell lie; me good dragoman.'—'Poh!' 'Tis impos to comprehen. 'Twill be necessity to have de book,' said the Doctor, in great disgust; 'de sheep be buried in de tombs, and de Greek mans be buried in de sheep—impos! impos! Andate, diabelo!'"

Yusef, who gives a name to the book, is a Syrian dragoman—a man painted to the life:—energetic, courageous, boastful, conciliating. The dragoman is a favourite object in all pictures of the East; and the number of Omars, Abdallahs, Mustaphas, and Mohammeds who are famous in the record of travel is almost incredible. Yet, by our author's account of the dragoman's duties and qualifications, he can scarcely be an ordinary mortal who can bind

up so many faculties in a single head. For example:—

"The duties of the Syrian dragoman are rather onerous, and require, perhaps, some explanation. He is interpreter of the party; he usually provides the provisions, horses, mules, tents, &c., and charges so much a day for the whole; he speaks various languages, seldom less than five or six; is expected to know all about the country, and something more. He is responsible for the name of every village and town on the route; he is responsible for every assertion made by Robinson and other authorities, and if there be any incongruity in the name or location, it is the dragoman who is compelled to answer for it; he is responsible for every moral and physical defect in the horses and mules; for every shower of rain that interrupts the journey; for every headache and fit of indigestion suffered by any member of the party; for the amount of flesh that infest every stopping-place; for the sterile and unsatisfactory character of the scenery in certain stages of the journey; for the roughness of the roads; for the uncivilized appearance of the Arabs throughout Syria; for the bad state of repair in which the bridges are kept; for every extreme of heat and cold; and all the discomforts of the climate and country; in short the dragoman is responsible for everything. He must be a man of courage, of energy, of patience, of good temper, of intelligence, of learning, of everything under the sun, moon, and stars. He must know all that the Howadji doesn't know, and all that the Howadji ought to know; his brains must act for himself and the Howadji, and for the muleteers, and for the horses, mules, donkeys, and every living thing in the company; if they don't they are very poor brains indeed. He must be a dragoman, tutor, lexicon, valet, cook, caterer, comforter, warrior—all in one."

Mr. Browne was great in horses. Yusef, like the faithfullest of dragomans and owners of horse-flesh, had the finest steeds in Syria. Suleimin and Saladin were beyond compare,—and Mr. Browne and his attendant were to be carried through Syria on these matchless animals, "trained to kill the most desperate robbers by catching them up and throwing them overhead." When Saladin was brought out for a trial, the American took some exceptions to his appearance. Yusef proposed to bring another horse.—

"No," said I, 'no Yusef; this horse will do very well. He's a little ugly, to be sure; a little broken-backed, and perhaps a little blind, lame, and spavined, but he has some extraordinary points of character. At all events, it will do no harm to try him. Come, away we go!' Saying which I undertook to vault into the saddle, but the girth being loose, it turned over and let me down on the other side. This little mishap was soon remedied, and we went off in a smart walk up the lane leading from Demetrie's toward the sand-hills. In a short time we were well out of the labyrinth of hedges formed by the prickly pears, and were going along very quietly and pleasantly, when all of a sudden, without the slightest warning, Yusef, who had a heavy stick in his hand, held it up in the air like a lance, and darted off furiously, shouting as he went, 'Badra, Badra!' Had an entire nest of hornets simultaneously lit upon my horse Saladin, and stung him to the quick, he could not have shown more decided symptoms of sudden and violent insanity. His tail stood straight up, each particular hair of his mane started into life, his very ears seemed to be torturing themselves out of his head, while he snorted and pawed the earth as if perfectly convulsed with fury. The next instant he made a bound, which brought my weight upon the bridle; and this brought Saladin upon his hind legs, and upon his hind legs he began to dance about in a circle; and then plunged forward again in the most extraordinary manner. The whole proceeding was so very unexpected that I would willingly have been sitting a short distance off, a mere spectator; it would have been so funny to see somebody else mounted upon Saladin. Both my feet came out of the stirrups in spite of every effort to keep them there; and the bit, being contrived in some ingenious manner, tortured the horse's mouth to such a degree

every time I pulled the bridle, that he became perfectly frantic, and I had to let go at last and seize hold of his mane with both hands. This seemed to afford him immediate relief, for he bounded off at an amazing rate. My hat flew off at the same time, and the wind fairly whistled through my hair. I was so busy trying to hold on that I had no time to think how very singular the whole thing was; if there was any thought at all it was only as to the probable issue of the adventure. Away we dashed, through chapperals of prickly-pear, over ditches and dikes, out upon the rolling sand plain! I looked, and beheld a cloud of dust approaching. The next moment a voice shouted 'Badra, Badra!' the battle-cry of our dragoman, and then Yusef himself, whirling his stick over his head, passed like a shot. 'Badra, Badra!' sounded again in the distance. Saladin wheeled and darted madly after him; while I, clutching the saddle with one hand, just saved my balance in time, 'Badra, Badra!' shrieked Yusef, whirling again, and blinded by the fury of battle. 'Come on, come on! A thousand of you at a time! Die, villains, die!' Again he dashed furiously by, covered in a cloud of dust, and again he returned to the charge; and again, driven to the last extremity by the terrific manner in which Saladin wheeled around and followed every charge, I seized hold of the bridle and tried all my might to stop him, but this time he not only danced about on his hind legs, but made broadside charges to the left for a hundred yards on a stretch, and then turned to the right and made broadside charges again for another hundred yards, and then reared up and attempted to turn a back somerset. All this time there was not the slightest doubt in my mind that sooner or later I should be thrown violently on the ground and have my neck and several of my limbs broken. In vain I called to Yusef; in vain I threatened to discharge him on the spot; sometimes he was half a mile off, and sometimes he passed in a cloud of dust like a whirlwind; but I might just as well have shouted to the great King of Day to stand still as to Badra, the Destroyer of Robbers. By this time, finding it impossible to hold Saladin by the bridle, I seized him by the tail with one hand, and by the mane with the other, and away he darted faster than ever. 'Badra, Badra!' screamed a voice behind; it was Yusef in full chase! Away we flew, up hill and down hill, over banks of sand, down into fearful hollows, and up again on the other side; and still the battle-cry of Yusef resounded behind, 'Badra, Badra for ever!'"

With this rather apocryphal description we conclude our extracts.—We must not follow the Crusaders further in their journey towards Jerusalem. Everywhere Mr. Browne aims at being lively or grotesque. Some of his drawings are full of satire. His 'General View of Constantinople'—a foreground full of lean dogs quarrelling, with a few domes and minarets in the distance—is capital.

The Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century. A Series of Illustrations of the Choicest Specimens produced by every Nation at the Great Exhibition of Works of Industry, 1851. By M. Digby Wyatt, Architect. Day & Son.

WHAT the pencils of Mr. Roberts, Mr. Nash and Mr. Haghe have done towards perpetuating the exterior and interior splendour of the Crystal Palace when viewed as a whole, Mr. Digby Wyatt has with equal skill and success accomplished in the very noble work now brought to a close. It is a valuable monument of the taste and industry of our age, and an enduring memorial of the choice works of Art produced by every nation at the Great Exhibition. Two more splendid volumes than these—two finer folios—we have seldom beheld. Here are specimens of "Sculpture," of "Metal Work," of "Textile Fabrics" (such as lace and embroidery), of "Porcelain, Glass, and Earthenware," of "Architectural Decoration," including "Furniture and Carvings in Wood and Ivory," and lastly, of what Mr. Wyatt has properly made

a section by itself—"Objects from India." The illustrations are one hundred and sixty in number, and are such as will add to the reputation of our artists and do honour to Mr. Wyatt and his assistants.

The "Sculpture" illustrations are fourteen in number; and include Mr. Gibson's 'Hunter,' and 'The Hours leading forth the Horses of the Sun,' by the same artist—Mr. Bell's 'Andromeda'—and Mr. Foley's 'Youth at a Stream.' These represent British Art. Continental Art is sustained by the Baron Marochetti's 'Richard Cœur de Lion'—Kiss's 'Amazon'—Rauch's 'Victory'—and other works by Rietschel of Dresden, Drake of Berlin, Magni of Milan, De Bay of Paris, Vittoz of Paris, and Jerichau of Copenhagen. We might complain of some omissions,—but have nothing to object to what has been taken.

The examples of "Metal Work" are divided into "English Gold and Silver Plate and Jewellery,"—and the exhibitors are Hunt & Roskell, Garrard, Hardman of Birmingham, Skidmore of Coventry, &c.;—"Electrotype"—both illustrations coming from Elkington & Mason of Birmingham;—"Foreign Plate," with the examples chosen from Paris and Berlin;—"Enamels," with illustrations from the Royal Manufactory at Sèvres, &c.;—"Damascening," by Zuloaga of Madrid, and Falloise of Liège;—"Iron and Steel," with examples from Sheffield, Paris, and the Coalbrook Dale Company;—and lastly "Brass," in which Matifat of Paris vies with Winfield of Birmingham and Bailey & Co. of London.

In the third section Spitalfields is seen pitted against Lyons, Axminster against Paisley, and Nottingham against Honiton and Exeter. The illustrations in this section are about the best in the whole work. The specimens of lace are perfectly deceptive; while the Axminster carpets are drawn and coloured with a skill that is perfectly astonishing. Paisley is seen to advantage in this portion of Mr. Wyatt's labours.

In the fourth section we find Stoke-upon-Trent well represented by Copeland and by Minton,—London and Birmingham appearing to advantage in the famous Crystal Fountain—while in the Stained Glass Department both Lusson and Gerente of Paris find able competitors in Wailles of Newcastle and Chance of Birmingham.

The fifth section supplies, as we have already observed, "Architectural Decoration, Furniture, Wood and Ivory Carving, &c.;" and the illustrations represent Paper-hanging and Marquetry Sideboards, Bedsteads and Pianofortes, Cabinets and Cassettes,—some we think not altogether in good taste, but still remarkable examples of what the Exhibition contained. The sixth section is devoted to India, and will be found to afford many admirable lessons in Decorative Art. This section alone would make a choice publication by itself.

The present work, Mr. Wyatt tells us in a "Postscript," is "the most important application of Chromo-Lithography to assist the connexion which should subsist between Art and Industry which has yet appeared;" and, further, "that it has been produced upon a scale of magnitude, and with a degree of rapidity, unexampled in this or any other country." The Messrs. Day, it appears, were desirous of demonstrating on a great scale the capabilities of colour-printing as an auxiliary to industrial education. No expense was spared. Mr. Wyatt was chosen director,—twenty distinguished draughtsmen were at once set to work,—and the whole of the drawings were made without having recourse to the assistance of any foreign artist. Then came the transfer to the stone:—and here Mr. Wyatt shall tell his own story.—

"For the purposes of Lithography the original drawing requires, in the first instance, to be carefully traced. It is then retraced, or transferred to the stone, by interposing between the surface of the latter and the drawing a sheet of thin paper, prepared on the side next the stone with red chalk. The lithographer then draws upon the stone with a greasy chalk or ink, as the case may be, the whole of the outline of the subject, and as much of the shading as he may think necessary. On the conclusion of this drawing in black and white, the stone is sent to the printer, who, after chemically preparing it for the operation, takes off carefully as many impressions as there are colours required to perfect the polychromy of the original drawing. These impressions on thin paper are laid, whilst yet moist, upon a corresponding number of supplementary or colour stones, and passed through the lithograph press. By this means the outline of the first or key-stone is printed off upon each of the remaining stones of the series, and the artist is provided with an outline upon the latter, identical with that which existed upon the key-stone. Carefully analyzing the amount of each colour in the original drawing, and noting the points of its predominance,—where, in some cases, it is allowed to appear pure, and in others to enter only into the composition of broken tints,—the artist proceeds to indicate upon each stone, in black chalk or ink, the requisite amount for each separate colour. Great care is required to bear in mind the succession of these tints, and to make due allowance for it, since it is obvious that the last printed, by its greater or less degree of opacity, may tend to kill all that has been done before. Great attention is likewise required in order that, when the various stones are worked together, the filling in of one colour shall exactly meet the space occupied by another, without either overlapping and producing dark edges, or leaving white lines or gaps between each tint."

The stones employed in working these one hundred and sixty plates are one thousand and sixty-nine in number, weighing in all about twenty-five tons. These twenty-five tons are now sent to the printer.—

"Supposing the artist's work to have been satisfactorily terminated, much now depends upon the printer. Considerable hazard is incurred in the chemical preparation of the stone, since, if washed with acid of too great a strength, all the delicate lines will disappear; or, if etched with too weak a solution, there will be a general tendency in the tints to clog up and become overcharged. Still greater difficulties present themselves in so attaching the paper upon which the impression is taken to each of the stones, as to cause the successive colours to fall into exactly their proper places, or, in technical language, to cause the stone to 'register' well. Considerable practice is necessary before the requisite amount of dexterity can be attained in this respect; and few but those who have stood beside the press, and watched its practical manipulation, would give the workman credit for the degree of skill which is essential to a successful carrying out of this part of the operation. Where great rapidity is indispensable, these difficulties are materially increased; because, if any colour be too heavily printed, it will take so long to dry that it will for some time be impossible to work off the remaining tints upon the same impression."

—The greatest number of printings for any one subject has been fourteen, and the average number was seven.

Each plate is accompanied by letter-press, either complimentary or historical, and now and then practical. We have not found much to commend in this portion of the work; though we have read with pleasure the account of the lace trade in Devonshire supplied by Mrs. Treawin of Exeter.—

"The lace-trade has been carried on in Devonshire for more than two hundred years, for there is in the churchyard of Honiton a stone in memory of James Ridge, bone-lace dealer, who died in 1617, and left a sum of money for the benefit of the poor of Honiton; and in a book mentioning two great fires which occurred in 1756 and 1767 in Honiton, the sufferings of the many employed in lace-making are spoken of.

Although the lace-trade at that time was extensive, it must then and for a long time after have principally consisted in producing the nett or Honiton ground (a nett much like the present machine nett), in which the sprigs first separately made were worked in on the pillow. This kind of nett was very expensive, and one of the old people formerly in the trade showed me a piece about eighteen inches square, which she had made just previous to the machine netts coming into use, and which then cost her in making fifteen pounds, although it was plain nett only. From the great difference of price, as the same size piece of lace at the very commencement of its manufacture by machinery was sold for about as many shillings, and now for fewer pence, the trade of hand-made nett was completely destroyed, and I know of but two now alive in Devonshire who can make it. The sprigs and edges still continued to be used, being sewn on the machine nett; but little, however, was done in this way, and the great change was the occasion of much suffering throughout the country, as in the endeavour to compete with machinery the prices were brought so low that a pittance sufficient to sustain life could not be obtained by it. In this depressed condition it remained for about twenty years, until Queen Adelaide was pleased to order a Honiton lace dress, made of Honiton sprigs sewn on machine nett. This revived the trade but little, since few followed her example. It still got on slowly, rather improving, but employing comparatively few persons, until our present Most Gracious Majesty ordered her bridal dress to be made of Honiton lace. This dress was made of Honiton sprigs, connected together by a variety of open works, &c., and all worked on the pillow by hand; it was made at Beer, a small village near Seaton, on the coast of Devon. From the date of that order the manufacture revived, until from employing only a scattered few it affords a good livelihood to the majority of the female labouring population in that part of Devon which may be enclosed by a line from Seaton to Exmouth, up the river Exe to Exeter, back the London road to Honiton, thence to Seaton, including many thousand hands. Within the last four years the demand has been enormous, and at one time so far exceeded the supply that the quality of the work for the time materially suffered. So careless and indifferent are the great majority of 'hands' as to the beauty of their work, that I am invariably obliged to have any piece of work that I cannot give out a fac-simile to copy from, made in my own house, where I can hourly superintend the manner in which it is worked; in fact, during the time I was employed about the flounce engraved I did not leave my work-room at all during working hours. As to the character of the lace-workers, as a body they dislike regular work. I do not mean to say they are not industrious, but they have a great dislike to working anywhere where regular attendance at certain hours is required, preferring to work at home by the piece, so that they can begin or leave work as they please; and they are generally fond of dress, and careless of the future. For the last four years at least the earnings of an average lace-maker who worked a fair ten hours per day are above the wages of a farm labourer, &c.; really good hands get much more. As to their education, they can generally read and write; but, unfortunately, even in those villages which may be considered dependent on the lace-trade, no attempt is made to educate, or in any way promote, any taste useful in the manufacture. To avoid some of the evils, and implant a better taste among my own hands, I formed a school; but having completely failed in inducing the grown-up work people to improve, I was obliged to commence again about two years since with children from about twelve to fourteen years of age. Of course it will yet take some time to develop itself fully; but the progress they have made satisfies me that a little knowledge of drawing, and more regular habits of work being drilled into the workers, will very materially improve the kind of work they produce. There is not a professed lace-designer in Devonshire; my own I have procured until this last year from Paris, since then from Somerset House and Nottingham."

May we not—while once more recommending Mr. Wyatt's two splendid volumes to our readers—conclude with the once celebrated round-text

copy-book for the letter H:—"Honiton, Devon, is famous for lace"?

The English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century: a Series of Lectures delivered in England, Scotland, and the United States of America. By W. M. Thackeray. Smith, Elder & Co.

How far the lives and works of such personages as Swift, Steele, Prior, Fielding, and Smollett—five figures in Mr. Thackeray's gallery of Humourists—could be at once plainly and humorously treated by the most devoted Humour-worshipper, for the edification of an audience of the two sexes, admits of debate. Goethe, we are told, entertained, among other æsthetic dreams, the project of a theatre to be frequented by men exclusively:—and in such an arena a panegyrist or an anatomist might do good service to young persons of high ambitions, lively parts, and unsettled principles, by fearlessly striking into the heart, not merely of these men's genius, but of their habits also; by showing how with one, physical temperament—with another, loose education—with a third, the political corruptions or popular vices of the times—tintured the style, influenced the manners,—now originated a shame, now a witticism, now shut up a virtue some depth where none (not even its owner's self) could find it. But Mr. Thackeray could not in his position be called on to fulfil such service. From a portion of his audience—with such themes as his—many things had to be either hidden, or indicated so darkly and distantly as to be unmeaningly harmless. Thus, a certain tone of trifling must inevitably have been assumed as the leading tone of such lectures by any one desirous of suiting means to ends. Now, all the world knows this to be Mr. Thackeray's habitual mood. Real earnestness never spoke with so little apparent earnestness as in his mouth. When his audiences sat down to listen to him, he warned them in the outset that he could not hope to entertain them "with a merely humorous or facetious story." Yet, after this, he could treat them to a droling digression, to a dangle of good and evil in day-light, star-light, and lamp-light, so that the one should seem the other, and "both, neither"—to a conclusive inconclusiveness—to a pleasant song, in brief, rather than a literary essay of any deep authority or value. Slight, however, as is the work, it is not without valuable treasures, deep imbedded here and there among its shallows. Let us bring up one of these at haphazard from the 'Lecture on Swift.' Is not the following pregnant with comment on the "harping on one string" which—motto to a chapter in Mr. Thackeray's 'Esmond'—is, as we took occasion to observe when dealing with that highly-finished novel, too much Mr. Thackeray's own universal motto?

"We view the world with our own eyes, each of us; and we make from within us the world we see. A weary heart gets no gladness out of sunshine; a selfish man is sceptical about friendship, as a man with no ear doesn't care for music."

Thus much by way of introduction to the matter from these Lectures which we shall extract, without further general character or comment. A marginal note or two we may add.—The following is Mr. Thackeray's view of Swift the Divine.—

"It is told, as if it were to Swift's credit, that the Dean of St. Patrick's performed his family devotions every morning regularly, but with such secrecy, that the guests in his house were never in the least aware of the ceremony. There was no need surely why a church dignitary should assemble his family privily in a crypt, and as if he was afraid of heathen persecution. But I think the world was right, and the bishops who advised Queen Anne, when they counselled her not to appoint the author of the 'Tale of

a Tub' to a bishopric, gave perfectly good advice. The man who wrote the arguments and illustrations to that wild book, could not but be aware what must be the sequel of the propositions which he laid down. * * I know of few things more conclusive as to the sincerity of Swift's religion than his advice to poor John Gay to turn clergyman, and look out for a scat on the Bench. Gay, the author of the 'Beggars' Opera'—Gay, the wildest of the wits about town—it was this man that Jonathan Swift advised to take orders—to invest in a cask and bands—just as he advised him to husband his shillings and put his thousand pounds out at interest. The Queen, and the bishops, and the world, were right in mistrusting the religion of that man. I am not here, of course, to speak of any man's religious views, except in so far as they influence his literary character, his life, his humour. The most notorious sinners of all those fellow-mortals whom it is our business to discuss—Harry Fielding and Dick Steele, were especially loud, and I believe really fervent, in their expressions of belief; they belaboured freethinkers, and stoned imaginary atheists on all sorts of occasions, going out of their way to bawl their own creed, and persecute their neighbours, and if they sinned and stumbled, as they constantly did with debt, with drink, with all sorts of bad behaviour, they got up on their knees, and cried 'Peccavi' with a most sonorous orthodoxy. Yes; poor Harry Fielding and poor Dick Steele were trusty and undoubting Church of England men; they abhorred Popery, Atheism, and wooden shoes, and idolatries in general; and hiccapped Church and State with fervour. But Swift? His mind had had a different schooling, and possessed a very different logical power. He was not bred up in a tipsy guard-room, and did not learn to reason in a Covent Garden tavern. He could conduct an argument from beginning to end. He could see forward with a fatal clearness. In his old age, looking at the 'Tale of a Tub,' when he said 'Good God, what a genius I had when I wrote that book!' * * Ah, man! you, educated in Epicurean Temple's library, you whose friends were Pope and St. John—what made you to swear to fatal vows, and bind yourself to a life-long hypocrisy before the Heaven which you adored with such real wonder, humility, and reverence? For Swift's was a reverent, was a pious spirit—for Swift could love and could pray. Through the storms and tempests of his furious mind, the stars of religion and love break out in the blue, shining serenely, though hidden by the driving clouds and the maddened hurricane of his life. It is my belief that he suffered frightfully from the consciousness of his own scepticism, and that he had bent his pride so far down as to put his apostacy out to hire. The paper left behind him, called 'Thoughts on Religion,' is merely a set of excuses for not professing disbelief. He says of his sermons that he preached pamphlets: they have scarce a Christian characteristic; they might be preached from the steps of a synagogue, or the floor of a mosque, or the box of a coffee-house almost. There is little or no cant—he is too great and too proud for that; and, in so far as the badness of his sermons goes, he is honest. But having put that cask on, it poisoned him: he was strangled in his bands."

A fault or two in taste in a literary lecturer on literary men can hardly be passed over in a literary journal. So vigorous a writer of Augustan English as Mr. Thackeray can be, should not have allowed himself to talk of one of his heroes "eating humble pie," even to make fine ladies laugh. Such a sardonic commentator on *Della Cruscan* enthusiasm as he, should hardly have avouched his own passion for Shakespeare by stating that "he should like to have been Shakespeare's shoe-black, just to have worshipped him," &c. &c. And since we are far in a paragraph of *corrigenda*, we may surely regret that in his glimpse at Swift for drawing-room gazers, while speaking of Irish writers who have discussed the Dean's residence in the Green Isle, Mr. Thackeray could not find a word in commemoration of Lady Morgan's brilliant and enthusiastic monograph.

It was easier for our Lecturer to speak of the heart-histories of the author of 'Gulli-

ver's Travels' than minutely to analyze the mass of his works,—in which, with all their nerve and poignancy, so much of what is needlessly bitter, foul and ill-savoured mingles. Perhaps the madness in Swift's mind took this form in its earliest stages of fermentation, and soiled his satires with abominations for which sane reason and fancy were not altogether accountable. Here, too, we may, in part, have the key which unlocks Swift's Diary to "Stella,"—a record so fondly traced for the delight of her whose joy of life was so cruelly crushed out by the eccentric and exacting selfishness of its writer!

Proceeding with these desultory notes, it may be observed, that while some readers of these 'Lectures' will deem our author's estimate of Addison over-elaborate in its praise,—others (and ourselves among the number) will fancy that he has been hard on Congreve. We do not see wherein the author of 'The Way of the World' was more "Pagan in his delights" than other men of the club and the coffee-house for whom our author confesses a sympathy. Congreve's wit, on the other hand, deserved adjustment in scales of a more delicate balance than those in which Mr. Thackeray has weighed it. There is a higher tone in his dialogue than in the parley of "a witty bargeman and a brilliant fish-woman, exchanging compliments at Billingsgate" under cover of which awful simile Mr. Thackeray declines dealing with his comic scenes. The wooing of *Milamant* and *Mirabell* deserved more delicate mention. When 'The Spectator' was placed on a pedestal at the expense of 'The Way of the World,' our shrewd student of the Augustan life and literature of England forgot what were the several destinations of the two works,—and laid too unfairly on the author's individuality the blame belonging to the miry place down to which Comedy lured the pretty fellows and toasts of the town to find their diversion.—The following is a capital Thackeray tirade,—near kinsman to the "morning piece" which showed the detection of *Becky* after her supper party,—but it is cruelly and needlessly savage and solemn.—

"I have read two or three of Congreve's plays over before speaking of him; and my feelings were rather like those, which I daresay most of us here have had, at Pompeii, looking at Sallust's house and the relics of an orgy, a dried wine-jar or two, a charred supper-table, the breast of a dancing girl pressed against the ashes, the laughing skull of a jester, a perfect stillness round about, as the Cicerone twangs his moral, and the blue sky shines calmly over the ruin. The Congreve muse is dead, and her song choked in Time's ashes. We gaze at the skeleton, and wonder at the life which once revelled in its mad veins. We take the skull up, and muse over the frolic and daring, the wit, scorn, passion, hope, desire, with which that empty bowl once fermented. We think of the glances that allured, the tears that melted, of the bright eyes that shone in those vacant sockets; and of lips whispering love, and cheeks dimpling with smiles, that once covered yon ghastly yellow framework. They used to call those teeth pearls once. See! there's the cup she drank from, the gold-chain she wore on her neck, the vase which held the rouge, for her cheeks, her looking-glass, and the harp she used to dance to. Instead of a feast we find a grave-stone, and in place of a mistress, a few bones! Reading in these plays now, is like shutting your ears and looking at people dancing. What does it mean? the measures, the grimaces, the bowing, shuffling and retreating, the cavalier seal advancing upon those ladies—those ladies and men twirling round at the end in a mad gallop, after which everybody bows and the quaint rite is celebrated. Without the music we can't understand that comic dance of the last century—its strange gravity and gaiety, its decorum or its indecorum. It has a jargon of its own quite unlike life; a sort of moral of its own quite unlike life too."

Dick Steele was sure to be treated *con amore*

by the author of 'Esmond;' there being in his life and manners, and in the conversation of his wit, precisely that mixture of the slack and homely—those traces of unbraced jerkin and shoe down at the heel—which appear to engage our Victorian humourist as so many touches of nature and tokens of humanity.—It is "poor Steele" with Mr. Thackeray;—and we must be forgiven for suspecting that, in his secret heart, he would rather have made one at the party described in so galliard a fashion as follows, than have worshipped the Bard of Avon while blacking his shoes.—

"When Lord Sparkish, Tom Neverout, and Col. Atwit, the immortal personages of Swift's Polite Conversation, came to breakfast with my Lady Smart, at eleven o'clock in the morning, my Lord Smart was absent at the levee. His lordship was at home to dinner at three o'clock to receive his guests; and we may sit down to this meal, like the Barnecide's, and see the fops of the last century before us. Seven of them sat down at dinner, and were joined by a country baronet, who told them they kept court hours. These persons of fashion began their dinner with a sirloin of beef, fish, a shoulder of veal, and a tongue. My Lady Smart carved the sirloin, my Lady Answerall helped the fish, and the gallant Colonel cut the shoulder of veal. All made a considerable inroad on the sirloin and the shoulder of veal, with the exception of Sir John, who had no appetite, having already partaken of a beefsteak and two mugs of ale, besides a tankard of March beer as soon as he got out of bed. They drank claret, which the master of the house said should always be drunk after fish; and my Lord Smart particularly recommended some excellent cider to my Lord Sparkish, which occasioned some brilliant remarks from that nobleman. When the host called for wine, he nodded to one or other of his guests, and said, 'Tom Neverout, my service to you.' After the first course came almond pudding, fritters, which the Colonel took with his hands out of the dish, in order to help the brilliant Miss Notable; chickens, black puddings, and soup; and Lady Smart, the elegant mistress of the mansion, finding a skewer in the dish, placed it in her plate with directions that it should be carried down to the cook and dressed for the cook's own dinner. Wine and small beer were drunk during this second course; and when the Colonel asked for beer, he called the butler Friend, and asked whether the beer was good. Various jocular remarks passed from the gentlefolks to the servants; at breakfast several persons had a word and a joke for Mrs. Betty, my lady's maid, who warmed the cream and had charge of the canister (the tea cost thirty shillings a pound in those days). When my Lady Sparkish sent her footman out to my Lady Match to come at six o'clock and play at quadrille, her ladyship warned the man to follow his nose, and if he fell by the way not to stay to get up again. And when the gentlemen asked the hall-porter if his lady was at home, that functionary replied, with manly waggishness, 'She was at home just now, but she's not gone out yet.' After the puddings, sweet and black, the fritters and soup, came the third course, of which the chief dish was a hot venison pasty, which was put before Lord Smart, and carved by that nobleman. Besides the pasty, there was a hare, a rabbit, some pigeons, partridges, a goose, and a ham. Beer and wine were freely imbibed during this course, the gentlemen always pledging somebody with every glass which they drank; and by this time the conversation between Tom Neverout and Miss Notable had grown so brisk and lively, that the Derbyshire baronet began to think the young gentleman was Tom's sweetheart; on which Miss remarked, that she loved Tom 'like pie.' After the goose, some of the gentlemen took a dram of brandy, which 'was very good for the wholesomeness,' Sir John said; and now, having had a tolerably substantial dinner, honest Lord Smart bade the butler bring up the great tankard full of October to Sir John. The great tankard was passed from hand to hand and mouth to mouth, but when pressed by the noble host upon the gallant Tom Neverout, he said, 'No faith, my lord, I like your wine, and won't put a churl on a gentleman. Your honour's claret is good enough for me.' And so, the dinner over, the host said, 'Hang maving,

bring us up a ha'porth of cheese.' The cloth was now taken away, and a bottle of Burgundy was set down, of which the ladies were invited to partake before they went to their tea. When they withdrew the gentlemen promised to join them in an hour; fresh bottles were brought, the 'dead men,' meaning the empty bottles, removed; and, 'd'you hear, John? bring clean glasses,' my Lord Smart said. On which the gallant Colonel Atwit said, 'I'll keep my glass: for wine is the best liquor to wash glasses in.' After an hour the gentlemen joined the ladies, and then they all sat and played quadrille until three o'clock in the morning, when the chairs and the flambeaux came, and this noble company went to bed."

The foregoing passages, which deal with only half the contents of this volume, will give a sufficient idea of the humour of the Lecturer on the Humourists to those who have not had the advantage of listening to his wise folly and his foolish wisdom on the subject.—Yet we are loth to part company from him without watching his play with such men as Gay, and Hogarth, and Goldsmith,—and therefore, may possibly return for a second dealing with the book, taking as argument the last three lectures of the series.

Junius, Lord Temple. *The Stowe Letters.—The Grenville Papers.* Edited, with Notes, by W. J. Smith, Esq. Vols. III. and IV.

[Concluding Notice.]

As we heretofore stated, Mr. Smith endeavours to make out his case by accumulating evidence;—but to our mind that evidence is often so infinitesimally small as to be beyond ordinary perception. It is, indeed, a mystifying fact, that there is so much clever discussion in his Essay:—it contains so many ingenious proofs—that the reader, "in endless mazes lost," comes to the conclusion that something must have been proved,—though what he does not know.

We must further observe, that the case is not necessarily strengthened by extending the field for inquiry and comparison. If we do not thereby get rid of the old difficulties, we only complicate, involve and embarrass. Mr. Smith has not satisfied us that Dr. Good's apocryphal additions are to be received with confidence because he has added apocryphal volumes of his own. Mr. Smith, indeed, has not satisfied himself. Almost at starting he acknowledges that he cannot agree "that all the letters" ascribed by Mason Good to the author "are indisputably genuine." So far well; but he ought not, after such acknowledgment, to quote from any one of them without assigning reasons for his belief in its authenticity: we might then have tested his evidence—cross-examined his witness. Mr. Smith, however, having, as it were, quieted his conscience by this sort of general admission, proceeds forthwith to quote every sentence and word from them which can help forward his own argument or strengthen his case.

Mr. Smith assigns reasons for faith in his own apocrypha,—and we are inclined to agree with him to a certain extent; but we stop where his evidence stops,—that is, short of any conclusion that can serve his purpose. For example, he holds, that the "Candor" pamphlets and certain other celebrated pamphlets—published between 1764 and 1771—were written by one and the same person. We think the evidence adduced conclusive,—and if not, we could ourselves strengthen it. But what is this to the purpose? There is not a tittle of evidence tending to show that any one of them was written by Junius. Here, however, the theory is brought to bear,—and an attempt is made to show that they were written by Lord Temple. What if they were? The one solitary fact, however, which is thought to touch the question is this. In 1765, some one availing

himself of the popularity of the "Candor" pamphlets, and following the trade fashion—then as now,—brought out one by "A Son of Candor,"—and this, Almon says was "written under Lord Temple's own eye, and the greatest part of it dictated by him," though he "did not write any of it himself." It is by no means improbable that Almon, who speaks on this occasion more critically than usual, was himself the "Scribe,"—as he had been on more than one former occasion; and the fact that a "Scribe" had been employed was known to, or was at least asserted by, contemporaries. As Almon was the publisher of all these pamphlets, he must have known something about them; he must have known that the handwriting was not the same. It certainly never crossed his mind that they were by Lord Temple:—indeed, in one of his letters he informs Lord Temple that he has received another pamphlet by "Candor," "very long, very severe, and very good,"—and in his 'Life of Wilkes,' published many years after, he says, the most celebrated—the letter on Libels—and we agree with Mr. Smith that they were all by the same person—was written by "a late Master in Chancery," who had "much assistance from Lord Camden." Almon calls it, the "very celebrated law pamphlet;" and a law pamphlet it was, and written by a well trained lawyer, or law-learning, like Cade's other learning, comes by nature. Mr. Smith thinks differently:—his theory enforces him to do so—nothing else could.

The confident opinion of others has we suspect induced Mr. Smith to adopt the 'Letter to a Brigadier General,' 1760; and he piles other literary labours on the back of his literary hack after a fashion which should bespeak our pity. Amongst these he places 'A Letter to the Duke of Grafton,' in 1768. In this last opinion we agree: but where is the link that unites this with the 'Letter to a Brigadier'—either of them with Temple—Temple with the "Candors"—all or any of them with Junius?

Of course, as we have acknowledged, the field of comparison having been extended, the crop of analogies, agreements, words, phrases, and such sort of materials for conjecture is proportionately extended; but whether the harvest becomes better worth reaping and garnering may be questioned. Mr. Smith cannot have forgotten that others have laboured in this way with great diligence and apparent success:—on which success, nevertheless, came "a frost—a killing frost." So, the reader may be at first startled at the agreements which Mr. Smith has pointed out in the "opinions, friendships, animosities, resentments," between Lord Temple and Junius; but then follows the "frost"—the blighting recollection that these agreements held equally good of a hundred or a hundred thousand other people.—

"Besides the King, the Dukes of Grafton and Bedford, Lords Mansfield, Bute, Hillsborough, and Barrington, there were other persons included in the number of those designated as the King's friends, and the Bedfords, or Bloomsbury gang, to all of whom, as is well known, Lord Temple was equally opposed; and North, Weymouth, Gower, Rigby, Jerry Dyson, and Sandwich, were invariably and constantly the objects of the contemptuous sarcasm and ridicule of Junius."

—So they were of many peers—one-third of the House of Commons—and two-thirds or three-fourths of the whole English nation. Again, we are told, that Lord Temple had special reasons for attacking Barrington,—because Barrington had not merely deserted the Grenvilles, but held "an adverse opinion on the subject of the Middlesex election; and he it was who moved the expulsion of Wilkes." Why, Barrington deserted Grenville only when Grenville deserted office,—and Barrington's one control-

ling principle, if he had any, was, office—his "slice of the plum-cake," as he called it. As to his conduct in respect to Wilkes and the Middlesex election, it would be difficult to say whom he did not offend. The King and the Parliament were wearied and exhausted with petitions and remonstrances on the subject—the papers overflowed with angry letters—the booksellers' shops groaned under tracts and pamphlets—the kingdom was in a ferment of indignation.

A generous zeal for Wilkes is urged also as a motive for the attack on the Duke of Grafton; but there was surely nothing exceptional in this generous zeal,—though it is strange to see it urged as a special motive in this case, seeing, as Almon assures us, that Temple and Wilkes quarrelled in, or about, November, 1769, and never spoke together afterwards. Assuming Temple to have been Junius, it would be curious if the private, confidential, and friendly correspondence between Wilkes and Junius began just two years after Wilkes and Temple had quarrelled and all personal intercourse had ceased between them. Again, we are told that Lord Temple was very fond of the Opera; and that Junius refers to the appearance there of the Duke of Grafton and Miss Parsons, with minute details which imply that the writer was present. This may be true; but we cannot forget that this Opera indecency took place in April, 1768, long before Junius, as Junius, had appeared as a public writer,—that if Mr. Smith's argument and inference be of any worth, then half London must have been present,—for newspaper writers, news-letter writers, and gossips of all sorts were full of the subject:—Whately within a week and with more particulars than Junius. Junius, in fact, wrote historically on a subject known and notorious to everybody. If Mr. Smith refers, not to Junius, but to Dr. Good's "Anonymous" of the 23rd of April, he was bound first to prove that this letter was written by Junius.*

Mr. Smith says—and says truly—that in adopting this sort of argument and proof—or in giving, as we should say, a personal and individual application to what was general and universal as the air breathed by Englishmen—he but follows the beaten track of his predecessors:—indulging, we think, occasionally in a little original licence.

Another form of the same argument—"the same with a difference"—which Mr. Smith adopts, seems to us equally inconclusive. He enters into elaborate proof that from one or other known or possible correspondents George Grenville at Wotton, and therefore Lord Temple at Stowe, were kept well informed as to the political movements of the day and the hour. If so, all we should say is, that they were better informed than Junius. But, soberly and seriously, where did these correspondents get their

information? Why, the best and most diligent picked it up at second-hand. It was often the common talk at the Clubs,—in the booksellers' shops, as they themselves acknowledge,—or in Betty's fruit-shop, in St. James's Street—a great gossiping place in those days. "I send you," says one, "the common report." "I have run up to town," says another, "and forward the latest news:"—which he contradicts the next day. Thus, Whately on the 4th of August refers to Amherst's dismissal—not authentically, but as a subject which begins to occasion "much talk." On the 10th, he adds some current rumours, corrects former errors, and reports fresh anecdotes. On the 13th, Augustus Hervey sends further and more minute particulars. On this subject Mr. Smith writes a very elaborate note, in which the topic, with all its possible bearings and consequences, is ingeniously discussed:—the purport, of course, being, to show not only how Temple may have been informed, but how he may have been misinformed—or rather, have fallen into the error which appeared in the confident letter of Lucius of the 29th of August.

We willingly admit that the error pointed out has its consequences,—and that the question is ably argued. But the argument is more complicated than there is occasion for,—and all these complications tend to prejudice the judgment. That Amherst was an old and intimate friend of Temple is nothing to the purpose,—for the transaction took place suddenly, and in London, while Temple was at Stowe:—and further, had there been any direct communication on the subject there would have been no blundering to explain and apologize for—no need of second-hand authorities. The case rests, therefore, on Whately's letter,—on the conjectural possibility that it was forwarded to Stowe, though not for "some days" after it was received by George Grenville at Wotton, and was then read carelessly and without "observing its date." Take all these possibilities for granted, and we shall then have got—what?—a starting point for another possibility. Mr. Smith, however, is further of opinion that the letters of Lucius in August and September contain "the same information upon the subject as Whately's letters, and expressed in very similar terms." As to the "similar terms," that is a question of opinion which we shall leave to the judgment of others; and be content to observe that it is matter of course that a political newspaper writer and a political news-letter writer must about the same time tell the same story—discuss the same questions. There is nothing special, nothing exclusive in Whately's letters. His information was necessarily second or third hand—obtained on the second or third day or week. Amherst, it is understood, acted under the advice of Albemarle and other of the Rockinghams,—not under that of Whately or the Grenvilles. His dismissal, as it was called, was a good card for a political party, and was made the most of. The subject was brought under discussion and the newspapers were full of it long before Lucius came lumbering and blundering after.

Mr. Smith pushes these conjectural possibilities a great deal too far, and they occasionally lead him into difficulties. Thus, "the commissarial knowledge" of Junius—so often talked about, but never proved—is assumed; and Mr. Smith proceeds to account for it by the suggestion that Lord Temple had many years before had ample opportunity of becoming acquainted—by a somewhat circuitous road, we may observe,—with the official forms and details of the War Office,—and that Calcraft, then in intimate and confidential communication with him, could keep him au courant, because Calcraft's "busi-

ness" as an army agent necessarily obliged him to go often to the War Office. No doubt of it; but as Calcraft retired from business in December 1764, under circumstances which suggest the probability that he ever after avoided the War Office, we do not see how his "business" could enable him to help Lord Temple to special information in 1769 or 1770. But Mr. Smith's arguments and inferences from this supposed "intimate and confidential" connexion altogether pass our comprehension. Thus, we are told in the text that "a continual interchange of very intimate correspondence and communication was kept up during the years 1769, 1770 and 1771 [the exact Junius period] between Mr. Calcraft, Lord and Lady Chatham, and Lord Temple,"—which positive statement, as we read it, is thus interpreted in a note:—Calcraft's letters are numerous in the Chatham Correspondence, and "it can scarcely be doubted that he wrote very frequently to Lord Temple," although "not a single letter written at this time has been preserved."

We respect Mr. Smith as a laborious, able, well-informed advocate; but we hold all his adduced proofs of personal and political agreements, sympathies, and so forth, as just so much waste paper. No doubt there was a general agreement and sympathy between Junius and Temple;—and so there was between Junius and all other fierce opposition men. But Junius won his great triumph because he spoke with the indignant voice, not of an individual, not of a faction, not of a party, but of the people. He was the eloquent embodiment of their thoughts and feelings. He may have differed from them on a hundred points of policy or of government beyond their comprehension,—but in the main, on all great popular questions, he was one with them, heart and mind. Junius was not of the common herd of common men,—no, nor an exceptional man taken from it. It was not that his genius transcended that of other men; but that he was not open to those influences which direct and control them. He was one and alone:—isolated, self-dependent, self-balanced. He had great failings, but no weaknesses. He had no vulnerable point about him:—not even that which Milton calls "the last infirmity," as the silence of a century proves. "He loved the cause independent of persons,"—wrote himself down as "one of the people,"—and said, in words that would startle like thunder the gentilities and imbecilities of our literary world, "I love and esteem THE MOB." No vague generalities, therefore—no likings or dislikings—no personal friendships or personal animosities—no amount of such proofs would with us be any proof at all, or even tend to fix on an individual the authorship of Junius's Letters.

We think more highly of Lord Temple than Mr. Smith does. He was a man of honour, energy, sense, and we think of sound judgment,—but no genius. There never was a Grenville who had a particle of genius:—not even my Lord, the most plausible of the family, nor Thomas Grenville, the best of them. Lord Temple would not if he could, and could not if he would, have written the Letters of Junius. Junius, with twenty times the ability of Temple, wanted his nobleness and generosity. It is impossible to believe that Temple could have written the letter, with its notes, to the Duke of Bedford. He at that time hated the whole "Bloomsbury gang" cordially,—and we think the better of him for resenting their double-dealing and selfishness; but though the Duke had been his personal as well as political enemy, he would not have tortured him, or risked the possibility of doing so, by violating the sanctity of the grave,—and he would never, under any amount

* Should Mr. Smith undertake this labour, he will perhaps kindly add proof of the immorality of the moral Lord Bute, whom we find in that letter in very bad company—even Tiberius and Charisius serving but as positive and comparative.—"Tiberius had his forms; Charisius now and then deviated into honesty; and even Lord Bute prefers the simplicity of seduction to the poignant pleasures of a rape."—So we read in the immaculate edition of 1812, vol. iii. p. 46—an edition in which critics have avowed so much confidence as "to maintain" "the perfect integrity of the text." What, under these circumstances, is to be done for poor Lord Bute? He had not a very pleasant time of it while living; but for a remarkably moral man to be gibbeted through ages as the superlative of Tiberius and Charisius, does seem hard, if undeserved. We venture, therefore, to submit his case to merciful consideration. Printers in those unscrupulous times dared only to print the initials or the first and last letters of the names of Members of either House of Parliament. This reference, therefore, stood in the original "Lord B—e"; and as everybody knew—the whole town was, indeed, divided into passionate factions on the merits of the verdict—that Lord Baltimore had been just tried for a rape, and pleaded and proved seduction—in other words, that the young woman was a consenting party,—it may have been the immoral Lord Baltimore, and not the moral Lord Bute, who was entitled to this "superlative" honour.

of provocation, have had the meanness to attack the Duchess. These, however, are speculative opinions of our own,—which find no warrant in Mr. Smith's narrative. If we put faith in his theory we must give up Temple; for Mr. Smith's argument would prove, that while Junius insulted others for want of feeling, Temple under like circumstances was "callous as a stock-fish"—never more active, energetic, or vindictive than when his brother was dying or just dead. This, says Mr. Smith, is "a mere question of the feelings—it involves no impossibility." Certainly not. There is no physical impossibility,—but surely there are some moral impossibilities? Junius thought so. Yet a politician who was not silenced for a single hour by the death of a brother, was not likely to be startled or shocked at another because he gave a silent vote within a fortnight after a son's death. Temple, Mr. Smith tells us, "had the greatest attachment" to his brother "both personally and politically." That brother had long been in delicate health. Cavendish records that so early as April, 1769, after an animated debate, he "spat blood." The loss of his wife deeply affected him; and it has been said, that he never recovered it. They were most affectionately attached,—and her letters overflow with home and earnest affection. They are even now, and to a stranger, singularly touching and tender in their simplicity and devotion. He died within a twelvemonth after his bereavement, on the 13th of November, 1770; and what little information we have, tends to show that Temple felt his death severely.—Lord Chatham described him as "deeply affected"—in fact, that death had its natural and humanizing influences, and tended to soften all angry personal or political feelings. Mr. Smith admits, though he assigns other reasons, that Temple now became disgusted with politics and political labours, and turned his attention entirely to the completion and decoration of his mansion and buildings at Stowe. Junius, on the contrary, under one disguise or another, all accredited by Mr. Smith, was never more active than in November and December of that same year. He published a letter the very day after George Grenville's death, the 14th,—others on the 19th and the 24th of November, and on the 8th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 20th, and 24th of December. So says Dr. Good:—to which Mr. Smith adds the letters of Phileleutherus Anglicanus on the 15th, 22nd, and 29th of December and the 5th of January. Considering the nature and character of some of these letters, was this physically possible? Is it credible on the supposition that it was all mere amateur work, and that Temple was Junius? We know, of course, that the duties of life cannot always concede that quiet and retirement for which on such occasions the heart yearns,—but here it would have been a voluntary sacrifice. We repeat, that we do not think it physically—still less morally possible; and we rejoice to believe that Mr. Smith, with all his ingenuity and odd, out-of-the-way knowledge, has shown no reason why we should change that opinion.

A Preliminary Treatise on the Law of Repulsion, as a Universal Law of Nature: in which the Mosaic History of Creation is vindicated and sustained, and various Natural Phenomena (heretofore mysterious) clearly explained. Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston.

Poor Sir Isaac Newton, like many other philosophers whose systems have prevailed for a time, seems likely to be pushed from his stool at last. He has enjoyed his supremacy little more than a century and a half,—and must now content himself with the second or third place,

and be thankful if he can keep that. Not very long ago we called attention to the work of some Scotchman who utterly demolished his theory of Attraction; and now we have a voice from America declaring that, though tolerably correct as far as it goes, it is insufficient to explain all the phenomena of natural philosophy. Newton was a "*splendid scholar*," it is true,—but "did not go far enough" to satisfy the requirements of American science in these go-a-head days. In short, he is decidedly slow and dull compared with the brilliant luminaries which in our time enlighten the world,—a very respectable old gentleman in his way, but quite unable to keep pace with the rapid progress of an age like the present. All who are concerned for his fame must dread to hear of the sensation created in America by the appearance of a rival with whom it would be hopeless for him to dispute the palm. "The whole learned world," says a correspondent of this transatlantic philosopher, "seems agitated in reference to the subject-matter of your discoveries, and the greatest minds are occupied in endeavouring to arrive at the truth in respect to scientific matters hitherto in doubt or darkness, but made plain by your system." It is this correspondent who has kindly undertaken the preparation of the present treatise, from materials furnished by the founder of the new system; who, like Newton, was no doubt too much excited by his grand discoveries to be able to work out all the results and make all the necessary explanations with sufficient deliberation.

The distinguishing feature of the new philosophy is, the important part which the principle of Repulsion plays in it. Newton discovered the law of attraction,—and it has been reserved for a greater than Newton to discover the law of repulsion. As Newton first assumed the law of gravitation, and then proved it by comparing calculated results with those of observation and experiment,—so, his American rival assumes the existence of a universal law of repulsion acting everywhere, through the medium of an atmosphere, in direct opposition to attraction, and professes to demonstrate it by explaining and illustrating phenomena which have defied the efforts of all preceding philosophers. The greater portion of this treatise is taken up with an application of the great principle of repulsion to the elucidation of the Mosaic account of creation. Beginning with chaos, the writer remarks—"Of the nature or consistency of the chaotic mass, we, of course, have no certain knowledge. It must, however, have been soft and easily moulded, but not necessarily liquid, in order to yield readily to the two forces so soon to operate upon it." Is it possible to conceive a finer specimen of inductive philosophy than this? We know nothing of the condition of the globe in its chaotic state; but as the system supposes the existence of the two forces, attraction and repulsion, we know it must have been soft. The account here given of the origin of the planetary system is, that the planets were thrown off from the sun (how or when is not stated), and the satellites from the planets,—each being "a confused shapeless mass—not globular as it now is," and quickly covered with an atmosphere to keep it warm and enable it to exert a force of repulsion.—In the following passage will be found a most satisfactory explanation of the annual and diurnal revolutions of our earth.—

"If the earth, as we assert, was originally a portion of the sun, and was ejected or thrown off from that body while in motion, it must necessarily continue to pursue *individually* the same motion. This rule is absolute, and is illustrated by the simplest examples. If a millstone, or an iron wheel, be fractured suddenly while in motion, the fragment thrown

off does not sail smoothly through the space it traverses, but whirls on its axis constantly in the direction in which it was originally revolving. Now, has the sun a revolution on its axis? Unquestionably, yes. In what direction? Certainly from west to east. Has the earth an axial revolution, and in what direction? Just as certainly it has, and from west to east also. It could not be otherwise, without violating what observation proves to be a universal law. But would the force originally communicated to it be sufficient to preserve that motion for any length of time? Evidently not, for the natural tendency of a revolving body, left to itself, is to *continue* its revolutions, and so would it have been with the earth, when the force attending its ejection from the sun had expended itself, without the intervention of some other forces to perpetuate the motion. We say forces, because no single force could have accomplished the object. Gravitation would have drawn it passively back whence it started, as a stone thrown upwards returns again to the ground. But, when the chaotic mass reached the bound prescribed for it in the dark fields of infinite space, atmosphere was thrown around it, and instantly commenced the action of those two forces, inherent in the respective materials, which we denominate attraction and repulsion. These, operating upon the still revolving mass, not yet free from the impetus originally given to it at its ejection from the sun, and being eternal and perpetual in themselves, continued the motion and rendered it also perpetual. The one continually pulling, and the other as steadily repelling the attracting power, the poor earth was effectually felled in its efforts to gain repose, and literally compelled to pursue its endless gyrations. This is our explanation of the revolution of the earth on its axis. It is plain and simple, and perfectly in harmony with the whole of our system. This point in time was the commencement of 'the first day,' as the end of the first complete revolution was its termination. When these diurnal revolutions commenced, then began also the chaotic mass to assume its spherical shape, than which no consequence could be more certain. The drop of molten lead, shapeless at the top of a tower, becomes a round globe when it reaches the earth; and why? Because the attraction of the earth and the resistance of the atmosphere, acting somewhat like the law of repulsion, compel those rapid revolutions on its axis that by a universal law educe that form. What degree of consistency the material of the earth had acquired on the completion of the first revolution, it is impossible and unimportant to know. But there was still another effect produced on the infant earth by the conjunction of these two forces, viz., that of its passage in a fixed path or orbit around the sun as the natural centre of the system of which it formed a part. What is the cause of this motion? Certainly it cannot be accounted for by the single force of attraction, for that force, unimpeded, would inevitably draw the earth back to the sun, as the stone returns to the spot from whence it was thrown. Neither does the centrifugal or projectile force of philosophers satisfy our minds. We doubt the existence of such a force as described in the books, and made use of in the established theories of the age. We doubt the existence of a force whose disposition is to propel a body in a straight line for ever through space, unless there was nothing in the immensity of space that possessed the property of attraction, and we doubt it because there are no corroborating facts or phenomena in actual every-day life to sustain the presumption. For all the other great movements of nature we have corresponding developments in the minuter fields of science. The magnet develops the existence of attraction, and the commonest experiments with the electrical machine indicate the active principle of repulsion, but for this intangible centrifugal force we can find no parallel. It seems to us that, besides being unnecessary, it is also futile and unphilosophical to refer to the special and particular decree of the Almighty what is manifestly the simple result of His eternal and immutable laws."

One of the "natural phenomena heretofore mysterious," but now "clearly explained" by the new American system of philosophy, is, the fact that a comet's tail is always on the side

away from the sun. This is accounted for by "the repulsive force acting upon the atmosphere of a comet like a puff of wind on the flame of a candle." Elsewhere we are told that the sun's "repulsive rays act upon the earth like the cogs of a wheel."—If our readers wish for further information with reference to the system which is about to supersede every other, they will find it in the pamphlet from which these quotations are made.

Journal of a Cruise among the Islands of the Western Pacific, including the Feejees and others inhabited by the Polynesian Negro Races, in H.M.S. Havannah. By J. E. Erskine, Capt. R.N. Murray.

Capt. Erskine may be a very smart officer,—but he is not a smart writer. He does not impart to his narrative the interest which might be expected to arise out of such a cruise as forms the subject of his work. It was the first British Expedition undertaken with the view of officially inspecting the great group of islands in the Western Pacific,—and can scarcely be imagined to have been as dry and barren of adventure as the pages before us would make it appear.

It is now nearly three centuries since our great countryman Francis Drake, standing on the summit of a mountain on the Isthmus of Darien, made a vow that he would one day "by God's good pleasure sail upon the great Pacific Ocean," which lay outstretched before him. This vow he accomplished. He did navigate that ocean:—and was, as described in the historical account of the voyage by his kinsman, "the first English seaman who turned up a furrow round the world."—The success of his daring enterprise was followed by a number of bold navigators; who made known to us the existence of a vast number of islands in the Pacific, possessed of an infinite variety of aspects, and inhabited by people strangely differing from each other. Apart from the interest attaching to the scenery of these islands, which is frequently of the most magnificent description,—their commercial importance renders an intimate acquaintance with them most desirable; and, as Capt. Erskine remarks, it is surprising that our intercourse with them should still be limited to a precarious and almost piratical trade carried on in small ships, principally from Sydney, in sandalwood, trepang, tortoiseshell, and cocoa-nut oil,—whilst the only attempts to improve the character of the barbarous but energetic races of men inhabiting them have been those made by Missionary Societies.—Conceiving, at last, that a comprehensive and well-equipped Expedition would be attended with great advantages to commerce, it was determined to despatch Capt. Erskine, in the Havannah, a ship of 960 tons, carrying 16 guns and a crew of 240 men, for the especial purpose of visiting these islands, which are now included within the Australian naval command, and examining fully into their capabilities and resources.

It is, we think, much to be regretted that the Expedition should have been unprovided with a naturalist; whose researches could scarcely have failed of yielding valuable discoveries to science among a group of islands many of which are comparatively unknown.

The Havannah sailed from New Zealand in June, 1849; and, on the 6th of July made Savage Island,—which to this day is eminently deserving of its name. As few of the officers or men had any previous knowledge of savage life, the approach of the natives in their canoes excited great interest.—

"As there was a long westerly swell, which made it inconvenient for the canoes to lie alongside, and as

we were occasionally obliged to fill the maintop sail to keep the ship drawing off the land, only a few ventured to come on board. They soon made themselves at home on deck, although evidently unaccustomed to the motion of a ship, not having what seamen call their sea legs. The quarter-boats attracted immediate attention, and were visited with much interest, and at last one or two were coaxed down on the main deck. Here they broke out into cries of astonishment and delight, but were not at first quite assured of their safety. One only ventured below into the gun-room, and he insisted upon somebody holding him by the hand, as if to secure him from injury. One of the quartermasters first performed this office, but on entering the gun-room he transferred himself to Lieut. Pollard, who soon set him at his ease. He seemed frightened at my dog, and I doubt if he had ever seen one before, and a little so of a monkey and the sheep; but his amazement at the variety of objects was at first so great, that it was difficult to distinguish which were novel and which were not. The officers soon dressed him up, first in an old hat, and afterwards in a shirt and a pair of trousers, and he was perfectly delighted with his appearance in a looking-glass. He was offered biscuit, which he would not eat, and a glass of wine, which he tasted but spat out immediately with disgust, making signs that it burned his throat. Many curious things were given to him, such as steel pens, pins, pomatum-pots, &c., all of which he declined as useless, although he would have taken one of the latter if he could have affixed it to his breast as an ornament. On coming on deck again he was frantic with joy, and on the drums and fifes being ordered up, and playing a lively air, he danced, with a naked countryman of his own and one of our crew, what might well have passed for an Irish jig, keeping perfect time with the changes of the tune; and he afterwards executed by himself a kind of dance, probably a war-dance, with one of the double-handed swords spoken of before. While this was going on, two of his canoe-mates were wandering about the main-deck, where the carpenters were at work, and who, after exhibiting the use of their tools, had imprudently neglected to put them away. A chisel was accordingly too great a temptation to one of our visitors, who snatched it up, and jumped overboard, through the port. Our friend soon found it out by some means or other; for he followed in full costume, and all the canoes shoved off a little way from the ship. I lowered a cutter, and sent Lieut. Payne to try to secure the chisel, more with the desire of showing our disapproval of the theft than recovering an article of such small value. The first canoe he pulled to pointed to the real offender, who paddled quickly to the shore, followed more leisurely by the others; and finding the chase would, even if successful, be a long one, I recalled our boat. I was sorry for this incident, as it was almost the only instance of dishonesty which occurred during the whole day. Indeed, for such a wild people, they seemed to have a remarkable regard for the rights of property. * * * Altogether they impressed me very favourably with their dispositions; nor did they seem to be at all wanting in natural capacity."

Capt. Erskine next visited the Samoan, and Friendly or Tonga Islands. The Samoans are stated not to be so far advanced in the useful and ornamental arts as the Society Islanders, or as their immediate neighbours to the westward.—If any doubt yet existed respecting the prevalence of cannibalism among the Feejeans, Capt. Erskine's testimony must set the question at rest. We remember, that when Sir E. Belcher asserted that he found cannibalism common at one of these islands, the statement was met by disbelief. The American Exploring Expedition under the command of Capt. Wilkes, which devoted much time to the Pacific Islands, and the Feejean group in particular, corroborated Sir E. Belcher's evidence,—and that of Capt. Erskine is unhappily still more conclusive on the subject. In the smaller islands forming the eastern division, the Wesleyans are, it appears, succeeding in the work of conversion; but the great majority of the inhabitants of the larger islands are systematically addicted to bloodshed

and cannibalism. The latter practice is the black spot in the habits of the Feejees.

On the occasion of a visit from islanders paying tribute to the chief of a neighbouring island, it is customary for the latter to give a cannibal banquet:—and one of this nature is thus described.—

"A large house, called the 'Ulu ni Puaka,' or 'pig's head,' was prepared for the accommodation of themselves and their families, and food collected from all directions for their entertainment. According to custom, a family called the 'Vusarandabe' was called upon to furnish meat for the first breakfast, and, as it concerned their pride that this should be of the best, steps were taken to provide one or two human bodies. As Bau was not actually at war with any of the neighbouring tribes, and no enemies were to be had, some little management was necessary to secure this supply; but at last, through the co-operation of a tributary town on Viti Levu, called Nandavio, and it was said, by the assistance of two Tahitians, or Malayo-Polynesians, residing at Bau, two poor wretches were entrapped on a small island, called Anutha, or Yanutha, and brought to the capital, where they were slaughtered and eaten. The missionaries, who are disposed to think well of Thakombau's intentions, suppose that, had the example not been set by the Vusarandabe, he would have been satisfied with supplying his guests with pigs. It now, however, became a point of honour with him, his turn for supplying the breakfast having arrived, not to be excelled in munificence by his inferiors; and the chiefs of Nasalai, a city of Rewa, which had been lately subjugated, were ordered to forward the required provision to Bau. One man only was obtained from this source, when Navindi, the 'Turanga ni Lasakau,' or chief of the fishermen, whose duty it is more particularly to procure human flesh, and who might have taken offence at the presumption of the Vusarandabe in preceding him, was ordered to perform his horrible office. Taking with him accordingly the 'nambete,' or priest, he started with several canoes for Nakelo,* a town situated on a river or branch of the sea connecting Rewa with the coast of the main land opposite to Bau. An ambush laid here having failed, it became doubtful whether it would not be necessary to have recourse to their own resources; that is, to slaughter some of their own slaves to furnish the Butoni banquet, a sacrifice of course to be avoided if possible. The priest's aid was accordingly invoked, Navindi hinting at the same time that, should they continue unsuccessful, he (the priest) would probably be one of the victims himself. The oracle having been consulted, a hundred bodies are promised by the gods, and the party continued their course, skirting along under the overhanging mangroves to the village of Notho. Here they lay concealed till low water, when the women are accustomed to come to the coast to pick shell-fish for food, and, sailing out at the proper time, secured fourteen of these defenceless and unsuspecting beings, one or two being clubbed to death, as a rush was made to escape. One man, attempting to save either his wife or daughter, shared her fate, but, with this exception, all were of the softer sex, and they were immediately conducted in triumph to Bau. On Sunday, the 29th of July, the hollow sound of the awful 'lali,' or sacred drum, bore across the water to Viwa the intelligence that a cargo of human victims had arrived in Bau, and a native Christian chief (I believe Namosemalua), who had quitted the capital to bring the information to the mission, related to the shuddering ladies, whose husbands were absent at Bau, or Sandalwood Bay, in Vanua Levu, on their usual annual meeting, the whole of the circumstances of the capture. In the course of the day different reports as to the intentions of the authorities were brought over, but in the evening came a definitive one, that all were to be slaughtered on the morrow. And then was enacted a scene which ought to be ever memorable in the history of this mission. On the Monday morning Mrs. Lyth and Mrs. Calvert, accompanied only by the Christian chief above mentioned, embarked in a canoe for Bau to make an effort to save the lives of the doomed

* "Nakelo has in Feejee the extraordinary distinction of eating no human flesh, abstinence from which is its peculiar 'tabu.'"

victims. Each carried a whale's tooth decorated with ribbons, a necessary offering on preferring a petition to a chief, for even in this exciting moment these admirable women did not neglect the ordinary means of succeeding in their benevolent object. As they landed at the wharf, not far from the house of old Tanoa, the father of Thakombau, and in this instance the person to whom they were to address themselves, the shrieks of two women then being slaughtered for the day's entertainment chilled their blood, but did not daunt their resolution. They were yet in time to save a remnant of the sacrifice. Ten had been killed and eaten, one had died of her wounds, the life of one girl had been begged by Thakombau's principal wife, to whom she was delivered as a slave, and three only remained. Regardless of the sanctity of the place, it being 'tabued' to women, they forced themselves into old Tanoa's chamber, who demanded, with astonishment at their temerity, what these women did there? The Christian chief, who well maintained his lately adopted character, answered for them, that they came to solicit the lives of the surviving prisoners, presenting at the same time the two whale's teeth. Tanoa, apparently still full of wonder, took up one of these, and, turning to a messenger, desired him to carry it immediately to Navindi, and ask 'If it were good?' A few minutes were passed in anxious suspense. The messenger returned, and 'It is good' was Navindi's answer. The women's cause was gained, and old Tanoa thus pronounced his judgment: 'Those who are dead, are dead; those who are alive shall live.' With their three rescued fellow-creatures these heroic women retired, and already had the satisfaction of experiencing that their daring efforts had produced a more than hoped-for effect."

It is much to be feared that the atrocities perpetrated by many of the sandalwood traders towards the islanders have greatly tended to retard civilization and commercial intercourse. Capt. Erskine observes, that firing indiscriminately at the natives on the shore, as well as at others who have been swimming to ships, has been practised. It cannot be wondered at, under such circumstances, that the islanders have signally revenged themselves on other traders who have visited their islands, and that they regard with suspicion any attempts made to promote friendly intercourse. It is, however, certain, that although the inhabitants of these islands are generally speaking rude and savage barbarians, kindness has the happiest effect on them. Capt. Erskine was expressly instructed not to commit any act of hostility; and it speaks well for the discipline of his ship, that during the cruise the men were not punished for any misconduct towards the natives, nor did the latter commit any aggression requiring the use of fire-arms.

A number of well executed plates and charts accompany Capt. Erskine's work. Among the former are lithographed portraits of the natives, coloured to exhibit the different hues of complexion,—and these are very valuable in an ethnological point of view. A voluminous Appendix contains an interesting narrative of an Englishman named John Jackson who resided among the Feejeans for two years, and acquired their language.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Revival of the French Emperors anticipated from Prophecy. By G. S. Faber.—In the uncertainties which hang about the affairs of Europe, all the world seems running after seers and sayings. While the Russian troops are marching on the Danube,—every newspaper tells us how the Muscovite soldiers are inspired by an ancient prophecy to the effect that the Cross would be restored to St. Sophia in the present year,—and an Italian man of letters writes to the papers to point out the danger to England should news of the capture of Constantinople by the Russians arrive in Paris on the anniversary of Waterloo! But of all attempts to feed the superstitious appetites of the

time, Mr. Faber's prolusions on Louis Napoleon bear away the prize. For the next twelve years or so, in spite of Palaces of Industry and Peace Congresses everywhere opened or preparing to be opened in due season, Mr. Faber announces that there will be a war in Europe such as the world has never known. After devastating Europe, this war is to be transported to Palestine, and finally to come to an end in the mountains of Judea. It is some consolation perhaps to be told, that Louis Napoleon and the Pope will both perish, and that the millennium will be introduced. These persons are, it seems, to be destroyed by volcanoes:—so that, they will have no need to complain of any want of respect for their several dignities in the mode of "taking off." All this is said to be duly inferred from history and prophecy:—but we put it to Mr. Faber whether it was giving the destinies a fair chance when he lets Louis Napoleon and the Pope know what is in store for them. Forewarned is forearmed:—and after answering for the powers so universally as Mr. Faber here does, he should have been more cautious for the sake of his own credit.

Hours in Vacation: in Five Parts. By Alfred Macfarland.—These "hours" were devoted to rambles in Ireland. The first, to quote from the Preface, "relates to the wildest and most interesting portions of Wicklow." In the second we have an examination of the *Fata Morgana*; which atmospheric phenomenon has been "displayed by nature on numerous occasions on various parts of the Irish shores." The third is devoted to "pictures by the sea," taken on the coast of Londonderry. The fourth describes "Lough Foyle" and its shores, after Mr. Macfarland's fashion, which he sets forth in an appetizing manner in his Preface. This promises—

"the selection of varied and striking topics, the use of a familiar style, the description of places, objects and things that have been carefully observed or known from boyhood,—the picturing of poor men's struggles, hopes and fears, joys and sorrows,—those by whose hearths I have sat, and whose meal I have often shared—with a sketch of the fall of an ancient race and the establishment of a new—as mainly drawn from the Masters' Annals, letters patent, charters and old statutes."

—Hour the fifth contains an account of Torry Island, which has already appeared in an Irish periodical. The above table of contents, it will be owned, is interesting enough; and every one will be glad to do his part in calling attention to the striking and little-known districts which would repay the tourist in Ireland. Here, however, our praise must stop; since to state the case in the gentlest phrase that charity can use, Mr. Macfarland will not be found in his text to have fulfilled the good intentions of his preface above quoted.

The Life of Alfred the Great. Translated from the German of Dr. R. Pauli. To which is appended Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Orosius, with a Literal English Translation, and an Anglo-Saxon Alphabet and Glossary. By B. Thorpe, Esq.—Dr. Pauli's skillful life of Alfred received ample notice at our hands when reviewing the translation made by Mr. Wright. To the present edition is added Alfred's version of Orosius, translated by Mr. Thorpe, with a brief Anglo-Saxon Grammar, founded on Rask. Mr. Thorpe has compared Daines Barrington's Orosius with the Cotton MS. (Tiberius, B. 1.), which contains the text from which Barrington printed,—and has added a literal version. For some time past the world has been expecting the completion of the critical edition of Orosius on which Dr. Bosworth has been at work for several years. His important labours are now thought to be drawing towards a close. They will give us an opportunity of bringing the character of Orosius as an author, and of Alfred as a translator, fully before our readers. In the mean time the present work must be regarded as a forerunner, calculated to popularize the subject, and prepare fitting audience for its more critical successor. Thus it is that cheap literature is made to aid the literature which is more valuable and necessarily more costly.

Baroda and Bombay: their Political Morality. By John Chapman.—This substantial and carefully-arranged pamphlet is an epitome of the contents of the recent ponderous Blue Books published by Parliament with reference to the painful questions

connected with alleged corruption in the Government of Bombay. Col. Outram was the Resident at Baroda, and in his official capacity made certain specific and indignant representations to his immediate superiors, the Bombay Government, as to the existence, in his belief, of wide-spread and gross corruption at Bombay. The executive at Bombay considered Col. Outram's language disrespectful, and they dismissed him. But the matter could not, and did not, end there. It came before the Court of Directors and Parliament; and Mr. Chapman's careful summary and clear narrative will do a great deal to bring it before the public. We cannot enter further into the particular merits of Col. Outram's case; but the facts already admitted on all hands are quite sufficient to render further inquiry necessary,—and to justify the public in demanding that that inquiry shall be searching and *bonâ fide*.

Of a few other matters we must dispose in a single paragraph.—Mr. Burke's *Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire* has found its way into a fifteenth edition. It is printed in a new and handsome type,—and has received those additions and improvements which time only can yield to research in the compilation and arrangement of books of extensive reference. The genealogical history of each family has undergone verification and extension,—new details touching the lineage are given,—and the pedigree records are enlarged so as to admit more remote members and make family histories more complete. The volume contains a mass of genealogical details perspicuously arranged,—and presents a more than commonly handsome appearance, without and within.—Works on finance, taxation, and the budget are becoming so numerous that we can do no more than furnish the reader interested in these matters with a compendious reference to them severally. Those which seem to us most worthy of attention, either for novelty of view or for power of statement, are—Major Macdonald's *Hints to the People how to save; or, an Exposition of the National Debt, with Suggestions for relieving the Country from some of the Burthens of Taxation*,—an anonymous work on *The Coming Budget; or, Notes on several Items of Taxation, the National Defences, the Militia, and the Rifle Corps*,—Mr. John Coleman's *Some Observations on Direct Taxation in Reference to Commercial Reform*,—Mr. Hubbard's *How should an Income Tax be levied?* a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer,—a reprint of two letters from the *Times* by the same writer, entitled *Reform; or, reject the Income Tax: Objections to a Reform of the Income Tax considered*,—Mr. G. W. Hemming's *A just Income Tax: how possible: being a Review of the Evidence reported by the Income Tax Committee, and an Inquiry into the true Principle of Taxation*,—*Elements of Taxation: to which are added a Summary of the Evidence adduced before the Parliamentary Committee on the Property and Income Tax, and also a complete Analysis of the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the Year 1851*, by the author of the prize essay on 'Direct Taxation,'—and Mr. George Troup's *Revenue and Commerce of the United Kingdom for 1851 contrasted with the Transactions of previous Years*.—To these various works we may add a second edition of Mr. A. Gibbon's *Taxation: its Nature and Properties*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Anderson's (Sir C.) *Eight Weeks' Journal in Norway*, plates, 6s. cl.
Atkinson's *Handbook to English Lakes*, 5th edition, 18mo. 1s. 6d.
Bailey's (T.) *Annals of Nottinghamshire*, Vol. 1, royal 8vo. 10s. cl.
Biblical questions, with Key, 2mo. 2s. 6d. in box.
Brewster's (Margaret M.) *Works*, 2nd edition, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. imp.
Brown (J. D.D.) *On Epistle of Paul to Galatians*, 8vo. 12s. cl.
Brown's *History of Roman Classical Literature*, 8vo. 12s. cl.
Burr's (H. S.) *Practical Geometry*, 2nd edition, 8vo. 2s. cl.
Cecil's (Rev. R.) *Sanctity of Home*, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Cecil's (Rev. R.) *Complete Sermons*, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Charcoal Burners, from the German, 2nd edition, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Colburn's (Z.) *Locomotive Engine*, new edition, 18mo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Cranford, by the Author of 'Mary Barton', fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Dug's (W.) *Punctuation reduced to a System*, 18mo. 1s. cl. 8vo.
English Flower Garden, Vol. 1, 4to. 12s. 6d. cl.
Fuller's (M. V.) *Senator's Son*, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Gems of Ecclesiastical History, Vol. 1, post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Hamilton's *Lives of Bunyan, Hay, and Hall*, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Handbook of Angling, by Ephemerus, 3rd edition, fcp. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Help to the Lambs of Christ's Flock, 18mo. 1s. cl. imp.
Holy Essay on Literary and Scientific Institutions, 8vo. 1s. cl.
Hope's (Louisa C.) *Female Teacher*, fcp. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. imp.
Hull's *Tractarians and the Prayer Book*, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Imperial Lexicon of the English Language, by Boag, 3 vols. 8s. cl.
Jackson's *Stiffness of Little Bins*, 7th edition, 8s. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.

Illustrated London Guide, with Map, cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Illust. London Lib. 'Three Colonies of Australia,' 2d. edition, 6s.
 Schiller's 'German on First Estate to Peter,' post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Lancelotti's 'Australia' 11. 1s. 2d. edition, 3 vols. 8vo. 31s. cl.
 Lib. for Times, 'Gillman's Martyrs of Scottish Covenant,' 2s. 6d.
 May's of 'Burgundy,' 1s. 6d. cl.
 Maynard's (C. A.) 'Elementary French Grammar,' 8vo. 1s. 6d.
 Modern Aethiopia, a Course of Lectures, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Miller on the Christian Doctrine of Sin, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Nichol's 'Lectures on History of Rome,' 3d. edition, 3 vols. 31s. cl.
 Ogle on the Study of the Endowment of Mind, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
 Petrow's (Dr.) 'Examinations of Drugs,' 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
 Pleasant Pages, Vol. 6, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Peasbody, a Tale of Troublesome Times, 3 vols. 2d. edition, 10s. 6d.
 Ralph's Stock and Share Broker's Directory, 1853, post 8vo. 2s. 6d.
 Redfield's 'Outlines of a New System of Pneumology,' 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Seckling's (Rev. St. A.) 'Memoir,' by Williams, 3d. edition, 8vo. 5s.
 Stephens's (J.) 'Questions for Law Students,' 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
 Tucker's 'Memoirs of Indian Government,' 8vo. 16s. cl.
 Traveller's Library, 'Barrow's Tour on the Continent,' sq. 12mo. 1s.
 Uncle Tom at Home, by Adams, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Universal Library, 'Goldsmith's Citizen of the World,' roy. 8vo. 1s.
 Vicker's Sermons preached in Parish Churches, 8vo. 5s. cl.
 Wealth and Labour, a Novel, 3 vols. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
 Wilkies's (C. M.) 'Popular Tables,' 3d. edition, post 8vo. 8s. cl.
 Winslow's 'Midnight Harmonies,' new edition, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Wiseman's (Dr.) 'Twelve Lectures,' 5th edition, 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.

THE FATE OF LEICHHARDT.

OUR readers will remember that some time ago we reported the melancholy result of the Expedition sent out by the Government of Australia with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the fate of Dr. Leichhardt and his long-missing companions. The searching party had obtained what they believed to be certain tidings of the destruction of the adventurous explorers,—and were promised, and then expecting, the evidence to be afforded by the graves in which their remains were asserted to have been laid. This evidence, it will be seen by the following letter from Mr. Hely, who commanded the searching Expedition, to Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor General of New South Wales—now in this country on leave of absence—they have failed to obtain; and we know that a hope is still entertained in some quarters—but which we are quite unable to share—that Dr. Leichhardt will yet emerge from the wilderness in which he has been lost. The letter has been kindly communicated to us by Sir Thomas Mitchell; and he precedes it by some remarks of his own on the character which should be given to such Expeditions as that of Dr. Leichhardt if they are to lead to success.—

"If," says Sir Thomas, "a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well,—and this sound maxim never was more clearly proved than in the sort of Expeditions latterly permitted to be made into the interior of Australia, involving great sacrifice of life. Method and arrangement, and suitable men and means for such Expeditions, seem indispensable to success:—the want of them appear to us likely only to end in failure and disappointment. As such Expeditions are expected to yield accurate geographical information, the explorer should be a practical surveyor, competent to bring back accurate maps,—also, a draughtsman, or accompanied by one. But the real business is so essentially the same as campaigning, that generalship is more indispensable still in the leader of a party whether sent, or proceeding from choice, into what we term savage regions. There, martial law indeed prevails,—life, whether of the people there or of those following him, depends upon his movements—and all the precaution and care necessary in the leader of an army are requisite for his own preservation and that of his followers, as well as of the wild people with whom he may come in contact. The difficulty with the latter often is, how to make them know the nature of fire-arms which the former carry in defence, without an exhibition of their effect. A small party compared with the numbers of the savage tribes surrounding it is placed continually in a position where strict watchfulness, great patience and forbearance, and good-will, are all requisite—and not always enough, however carefully exercised—to prevent occasional attacks on the part of the natives. In Australia, the hostility of wild natives is almost universal,—and very natural. Patience and forbearance and good-will have on many occasions tended to soothe and allay their hostile feelings;—but generalship and regular vigilance by day and by night—systematic order, discipline, and obedience to the leader—and, on his part, moral command over his men—are essential qualities for a party proceeding into the wild interior of Australia. How these remarks may apply to the past, it is unnecessary to show. The

military or naval leaders have been most successful. The permanent utility of their efforts has been in just proportion to their experience and skill as surveyors—and to the judicious or injudicious direction of the lines of route or exploration followed. The eastern coast ranges are broken up into rocky ravines with dense brushes in them. The interior side is more open, but there water is not easily found. Kennedy and his party perished in the one,—Leichhardt and his party probably in the other. For, the scarcity of water renders it an object by itself almost of warfare,—and water is sure to concentrate the savage population, always then most mischievously disposed. In shaping a route, the geographical purposes should be first determined, and the obstacles duly considered,—the leader well chosen, and still more the men to form his party. No strangers could live where the Anglo-Australian would contrive to find water, recover lost horses, and win his way back to a camping-place, by a sort of instinct. The most practically adventurous and successful explorer was one of these, Mr. Hamilton Hume,—who first taught Sturt how to proceed. Such men have also been with Leichhardt;—but it is remarkable that this explorer never had the same followers in any two expeditions. Like the first explorer, the last has also been a native youth, Mr. Hovenden Hely, whose return from a search for Leichhardt has already been made public. Mr. Hely was sent by the Government, on the petition of the Legislative Council, expressly on this errand;—and here we find ample illustration of the bearing of our remarks,—for, as Leichhardt had no definite instruction to follow, nor geographical point to determine, Mr. Hely could neither be instructed where to look for him, nor himself divine where he went. Yet this difficult task did not appal him; but though he proceeded with resolution and judgment worthy of a more definite object, he did not meet with the success which his generous efforts deserved in the search after his former leader. The whole subject should be under the control of some responsible authority competent to deal with it. The following portion of a letter from Mr. Hely will enable your readers to judge of the nature of his thankless undertaking.—

"Wooming, Brisbane Water.

"My dear Sir Thomas,—When I left Sydney I had little or no hope of ever *even* hearing anything of the object of my search. It was with the intention of going by Peak Range, and thence crossing to the westward to the region of your last discoveries, and in the hope of adding something to the geographical knowledge of the country, that I undertook command of the Expedition. I thought it not impossible that I might fall upon some of his old camps, and perhaps be lucky enough to find some clue to his fate,—but neither I myself nor any one in the colony thought there was much chance of it. Had I fulfilled my original intention, I should (as it has since been made apparent) have returned as wise as I went,—but I should at least have had the satisfaction of having traversed some new country. But the report brought in by the natives bore too much the stamp of probability to be neglected; and I therefore turned my steps in that direction,—with what result you already know.

"When I left Darling Downs in the beginning of March, I had provisions calculated to last nine men nine months, at the rate of 5 lb. of flour, 1½ lb. of meat, per man per week. From the Balonne I took another white and two natives,—thus making the party twelve. I had to feed all the natives that I met; and on more than one occasion I had upwards of ten men, women, and children in the camp. Can it be wondered, then, that my rations should have run short,—more especially when we take into consideration the scarcity of water, and consequently of game, and that our very small allowance of meat rendered absolutely necessary an increased ration of flour, which, however, at no time exceeded 1 lb. per diem and was seldom that, the average being 6 lb. per week? Our only hope of finding the remains spoken of by the natives (if there were any after the lapse of upwards of four years) was by their assistance, and the most unexpected loss of the interpreter deprived us of the slightest chance of communicating with them. Could I then do

otherwise than return? Would it not have been the height of madness for me to have remained in a badly watered country looking for what I had not the remotest chance of finding, surrounded by savage tribes who knew our business as well as we knew it ourselves, and whose safety they considered depended on their destroying us? I did not even know in what direction to look; they had so completely mystified us by telling us at one time that we were only two days' journey from the scene of the murder—then, four—then, three—then, that we were on the spot itself—and then again, eight, and ten days from it. Could I after my return to the Balonne have obtained rations and another interpreter, I should have renewed the search; but as this was not to be done, my only alternative was to return to Sydney,—which, God knows, I did with a heavy heart.

"You may remember my having mentioned in my report, that the first guide we had took us to your old Depot Camp, on the Maranoa, and endeavoured to make me believe that it was the scene of the white men's murder. *Some of my party were much inclined to believe him*; and the others knowing nothing about it, would not have been a bit the wiser had I taken it for granted that it was so, and returned to Sydney with the news that the guide had taken us to a large river about 150 miles beyond the Balonne, and showed us bones, &c., as the relics of Leichhardt's camp. I say, I could have done so,—and would doubtless have been believed, and have been received with much *clat* as the man who had at length cleared up the mystery which had so long shrouded his fate. It would probably have been many years before the deception (for deception it would have been) would have been found out. But because I chose not to believe it, and insisted on going further, and that in the teeth of the greatest danger, I am abused by some for not having gone further still, when all chance of doing good was at an end.

"I say, that I went in the teeth of the greatest danger,—for this reason. One of my blacks was a brother of one of Leichhardt's;—and when he heard from our guide that this was the scene of the murder, he determined to avenge his brother's death. His duty was, to collect the horses and mules,—and I always made him go out on horseback, and armed. He accordingly watched his opportunity, and *shot an old gin*,—and then, being a half savage, came to me and told me of it, as if he had done a very meritorious action. I went with him and saw the body. I could do nothing with him but report him on my return,—and my chief endeavour was to keep it from the knowledge of the interpreter. Our guide, also, who deserted, was fired at and wounded by the watch. This was without my knowledge,—as I was asleep at the time; but I then gave orders that for the future no shot should be fired at any native, except in cases of attack. You will, I am sure, agree with me that we had pulled a nest of hornets about our ears by the slaughter of the old woman,—and that if I had consulted *my own safety*, I would then and there have returned, instead of prosecuting a tedious search through two hundred more miles of country.

"I did not mention this in my letter, but reported it privately to the Government on my return. Of course, there was nothing to be done in the matter; did the public, however, know it, they might be a little more inclined to do me justice.

"I fear I shall weary you with this long epistle; but if you would be kind enough to put the matter in its true light amongst the people in England who may read the Sydney papers, you would confer an incalculable favour on me.—Believe me, &c.,

HOVENDEN HELY."

THE LOADSTONE MOUNTAIN AT SANTO DOMINGO.

It haunts me still, though many a year has fled,
 Like some wild melody.—*Roper's Italy.*

How tenaciously cling to memory the tales which in our childish years made the literature of the nursery! Neither the earnest duties of life, nor its events of grief or of joy, efface the images which these have left. Thus, I remember yet the impression made on my childish mind by the tale

of the Loadstone Mountain. It rose, said the nurse, bold and solitary from the ocean's bosom; and every vessel that came within its baneful influence was irresistibly drawn by an unseen power towards its shores lashed by the raging sea. When the doomed bark had come within a certain distance, so great was the magnetic attraction, that every iron bolt and nail which held her together, in those days when naval architecture was unacquainted with copper and copper-fastened vessels, flew from its hold—the planks broke asunder—down came the masts—and, with a hideous crash, the fate of the ship and her inmates was fulfilled!

The nursery tale arose fresh to my memory when, during my journeyings in the interior of the Dominican territory, I heard of a remarkable hill of magnetic iron ore; not standing in the sea, but on the banks of the Yuna,—a river flowing peacefully enough during the dry season along its western foot, but a fearful and wide-spreading torrent during the tropical winter. My curiosity was excited,—and I resolved to visit and examine the mountain.

An opportunity for putting my resolve in execution offered itself last May. I left Bonao—where, at the Discovery, a powerful Cacique of that name resided, and where Columbus, as early as 1494, established a town—with my companion, on the 15th of that month. The morning was cloudy and oppressive:—not a breath of air moved the feathery leaves of the numerous palms which adorned the valley. We reached in safety Piedra Blanca:—a solitary hut lying at the foot of the hill on the left bank of the river Maymon.

There was something romantic in the situation of this humble dwelling in the mountain defile. The owner, an old white man, with silvery hair, had constructed it with his own hands after it had been swept away by the last inundation. The trunks of the Palma real had furnished the boards, and the Canna, or Sabal, the covering. The Buhia—as such humble dwellings are called—was partly wattled. A small spot in front, in the form of a circle, was neatly fenced in, and contained some rose bushes in full flower and yellow marygolds. Round a wooden cross in the centre the scarlet Quamoolit had twined its finely pinnated filiform leaves. It marked the grave of the old man's daughter,—his last remaining child.

A narrow, if not dangerous bridle-path, skirting the steep banks of the Maymon river—and frequently crossing the stream where the rocks rendered its continuance impossible—led to the village Maymon. We issued from the woods, and entered a savanna, bounded by a remarkable sharp-ridged hill, which our guide called Peguera. It was covered with pine trees; the upper ones that crowned the sharp ridge stood single, one by one, so that their number might have been easily counted. The sky behind, seen between the trunks, gave them the appearance of gigantic columns bearing a leafy roof. This appearance is peculiar to the pine-covered mountains. The savanna at the foot of Peguera was traversed by greenstone, in the direction of north-west and south-east. The pretty Jacaranda, with its lilac blossoms and finely pinnated leaves, grew out from the fissures of the rocks,—as did a Robinia, with bright yellow flowers. I had dismounted to admire their beauty and collect some specimens; but a severe shower which came over the hills obliged me to hasten back to my horse unsatisfied.

Meanwhile, we approached an Arroyo, as the small streams are called. Though insignificant in regard to its volume of water, it had in the lapse of time cut a deep channel for its course,—from forty to fifty feet in depth, perhaps. The descent was steep, and slippery from the recent rain. Depending on the good qualities of my horse, I descended without dismounting. The horse glided down, as is usual, the forelegs stretched, and behind nearly on its haunches; but unfortunately it came in contact with a sharp stone in the path, was tripped up, and tumbled over. I had an alarming fall. Nevertheless I escaped without injuring myself further than the shock of coming unceremoniously to the ground inflicted.

Numerous rocks rendered the fording of the Maymon somewhat difficult. We arrived soon

after at the scattered houses that on both banks of the river form the village Maymon,—in the times of the Spaniards famed for the richness of its copper mines. The houses are merely Buhias; but one which we passed on the road distinguished itself by its neatness, and by a number of fruit trees which stood before it. A sugar-mill in ruins, close to the hut, showed that formerly cane had been cultivated here. What difficulties the owner must have had to overcome in transporting the heavy iron cylinders from the distant sea shore to this mountain defile! Four clusters of Bamboo, standing close together, were so beautifully formed, so gigantic in size, that I have seldom seen anything so tropical so handsome! The principal branches could not be less than from 180 to 200 feet in height, bending over at their summits in graceful arches, roofing the road, and in spite of their great size yielding to the breeze which swayed them with soft lulling sound. Some stately Ceibo trees stood near.

We crossed the Maymon for the sixth and last time. There were still a few huts on its right bank. So many paths branched off in different directions from this place, that we were quite at fault as to which we should take. Fortunately, two young women coming our way gave us the necessary directions. The road is styled from here a "camino real," or high road. The village of Maymon consists of about thirty huts, and a population of from 450 to 500 souls. The community is improving; and a road had lately been opened to the neighbouring small town of Cotuy. It may become a good one in ten years:—but for the present we found it in a shockingly bad state.

Traversing a savanna, we reached the river Yuna:—a fine stream, with white water, running with great swiftness. It was then past noon; and the shade of some Habilla trees (*Hura crepitans*) was so inviting, that with the fine stream of water at our side, and a grassy turf for the entertainment of our horses, we gladly dismounted, and took from our haversacks the requisites for a frugal breakfast. An old lank Negro, sitting on a half-starved donkey, joined us here. He was an acquaintance of our Peon's, and the usual compliments and inquiries were exchanged between them. I learned from him, that the Hatillo de Maymon, at the foot of the mountain of loadstone, was much further than I had suspected,—and that probably night might come on before we should reach it.

The new "camino real" led over the mountain Sing:—few wayfarers had yet travelled it. Skirting the mountain side, it resembled more a sheep-path than even a bridle-road. To make matters worse, a severe storm overtook us here, that made the old trees shake as if they were reeds,—and the thick Bejuocos, or Lianes, which had been cut near the ground when the path was opened, still firmly holding on at their upper end to the gigantic branches which stretched over the new road tangled with them. Some hung yet firmly to dead branches, which they kept suspended in the air,—threatening momentarily to fall upon the passer-by.

The strong trees groaned when the blast came on. The Bejuocos, resembling more the cables of a large man-of-war than vegetable productions, were whirled about as if they were tender threads,—causing the horses to shy; and it required all our dexterity to keep the saddle, and to prevent our coming in rough contact with the tangled pieces of wood. The bad road, the thick forest, the gloom of the storm, and the howling of the winds combined, have left a lasting impression of our passage of the Sing on my memory.

The storm passed away,—and the sun neared the horizon almost without a cloud, when we issued from the woods. The path opened on a savanna, on which numerous cattle and horses were grazing. At the foot of a small hill, at the north-western limit, we saw a pleasant-looking house, painted gaily in green and white,—the eaves just illuminated by the last rays of the sinking sun:—a picture of peace after the war of the elements! This was the Hatillo de Maymon, at the foot of the Loadstone Mountain.

The proprietor, Don Adrian Vasquez, received us with great kindness. This worthy man had by dint of industry and good management acquired

a fortune, according to the conception of the word in those parts. He is the proprietor of a territory that would constitute a shire in Europe,—extending for many leagues, even as far as the banks of the river Ozama. A great inundation, which the hurricane of 1851 produced, caused the Yuna to rise upwards of forty feet; and the infuriated waters swept from Don Adrian's grazing ground above 1,000 head of cattle and 29 fine horses. He himself escaped with his family up the Loadstone Mountain.

Naturally, this hill with magnetic iron was to me of the greatest interest. It rose above the savanna to a height of about 60 feet, crowned at the summit with a majestic palm-tree, of the species called Palma real. The hill extends from north to south about 600 feet, and is bathed on its western foot by the river Yuna. Its northern part is covered with rugged black rocks, of all sizes, from that of a pigeon's egg to masses a ton in weight,—every one of which, great or small, is more or less magnetic.

I ascertained, in the first instance, the true north point upon the adjacent savanna, far from all influence of the magnetic ironstone, and marked it by stakes. I then ascended the Loadstone hill with our host. The blocks, as already observed, are of different sizes; some are very black in appearance, with metallic lustre,—others are more or less coloured red by oxidation. A magnifying glass shows that the forms of the crystals are those of the octohedron,—others are rhomboid.

The influence which these rocks exercise upon the needle is scarcely credible. I used for my observations one of Cary's prismatic, and one of Troughton & Simms' pocket compasses. The needles were placed in violent gyrations when approaching the ground,—in some instances they whirled round with great rapidity before ultimately settling with the north point to the south. When placed on other blocks, the motion was less rapid, but the poles were invariably reversed. Raising the compasses gradually above the rocks, the magnetic influence lessened; and when from three to four feet above the rocks, it ceased altogether. Nevertheless, I found that the deviation was not fixed: Cary's compass differed from $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 4° east from the true north point.

The ore attracts with the greatest ease sewing needles; and a piece which I possess, only two inches in size, and five inches in its largest circumference, weighing 2,294 grains (apothecaries' weight), raises up a small key of iron weighing 32 grains.

The German mineralogist, G. A. Netto, as Señor Vasquez informed me, dug for about six feet into the ground,—where he found that the quantity of the magnetic iron-ore diminished. I am inclined to think, therefore, that they are erratic or travelled fragments. A trace of the ore occurs again near Cotuy, traversing the high road;—but the blocks have much less magnetic power than at the Hatillo.

With regard to its value, I will observe that Netto considered the ore equal to the best iron-ore of Danamora in Sweden and Arendahl in Norway. If it be considered that the Yuna waters the foot of the hill, and that the surrounding heights are clothed with pinewood,—what advantages would accrue to the persons who should work this mine? Here, tropical latitude has tied the arms of Industry.

The southern part of the hill consists of mountain limestone, the direction of which appears to be S. 39° E. Where this rock lies exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, it is much worn,—having numerous cavities on the surface, smooth as if drilled; and in other instances it is perfectly contorted, so that such a piece broken off might be taken, when not seen in contact with the other rocks, for a stunted, knotted piece of root from some old tree in the primeval forest.

At a short distance from this hill is another, with white marble. There is likewise veined jasper in the neighbourhood.

The view from the Loadstone Mountain is very pretty. The river Yuna, which issues from the mountains of the great central ridge, can be traced for a long distance coming from the S.S.W.,

until it approaches close to the magnetic hill,—which it passes, and loses itself in the direction of north by east in the wild mountain scenery of Cotu.

The soil of the hill is fertile:—chiefly that part which is composed of mountain limestone. The northern or magnetic part has likewise been cultivated,—and has produced its crops. It is now overgrown with Solanums. A tree of the beautiful *Palma real* (*Oreodoxa olivacea*) species crowned, as already observed, the summit of the Loadstone Mountain.

At the distance of about two miles to the S.E. was formerly the famous copper-mine of Maymon, which the Spaniards worked with much profit. The ore yielded, besides the copper, 8 per cent. of gold by fusion. Prof. Meiner, as recorded by the mineralogist Haupt, procured from each quintal of quijo, or matrix, from Maymon, half an ounce of gold, an ounce and a half of silver, and from 40 to 45 per cent. of copper.

We left the Hatillo de Maymon with a grateful sense of the kind attention which we had received from Señor Vasquez, and highly interested with its picturesque scenery:—of which the Loadstone Mountain forms, of course, the most attractive point.

ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We see with great satisfaction by the terms of the advertisement which announces the continued proceedings of the friends to the erection of Baron Marochetti's statue, that the portion of the project which connected that work with the Great Exhibition in the relation of its Representative would appear to be abandoned. According to the new form, the promoters ask for the erection "on some conspicuous site of the metropolis" of the equestrian statue of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, "exhibited by the Baron at the Great Exhibition of 1851." If this be a frank and *bona fide* abandonment, the objectionable element disappears,—and the scheme makes a strong public appeal on its own legitimate grounds. Cœur-de-Lion was not a hero after our hearts,—and is not one to be erected on our public pedestals in order that he may air his virtues conspicuously for the benefit of modern times. But he is a representative of his own age,—an age lying low down in the series by which grew up the structure of modern society,—on which as a single stratum our consummate civilization is as certainly founded, as are the waving palms and luxuriant fruits that show their beauty and their glory over the bright waters of tropic seas reared on the dead coral that wrought far down amid the hideous things and abominations of the great Pacific. He belongs to an early page in the long History of our actual institutions,—and his place as an illustration is properly at that page. To place him as in any sense a picture of the grand climax and catastrophe which was presented within the Palace of Glass, would be such an introversion as it is incredible that a country which could produce the Palace of Glass itself should commit. We have continued to receive numbers of communications on the subject of this strange practical anachronism,—and in that circumstance we have felt a sort of guarantee that it would never be permitted to take place. Some of our correspondents have pointed out, too, that even if it were possible to present by means of some single object included in the Exhibition the moral of the whole, it would be a tremendously invidious and responsible task to select one and give it this enormous pre-eminence over all the tens of thousands by which it was surrounded,—and if a work of Art were to be adopted as the great representative, the arbitrary choice of an individual would be a gross offence to all the other nationalities concerned. As an historic document and a fine work of Art, we repeat, we are cordial friends to the erection of the Baron Marochetti's statue, if we could only get for the public some assurance that no reservation of a thought at once so absurd and so unjust lurks under the *silent* substitution of terms. Of course, we have no disposition to doubt the honour and fair dealing of such a body of noblemen and gentlemen as sign their names to the new terms in the papers; but in public matters

we cannot afford to be over-scrupulous, and men should not claim the right to be over-sensitive. No one who remembers the evasion by which the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington obtained its absurd quarters on the Marble Arch can blame us if we solicit some more distinct assurance that Richard Cœur-de-Lion is no longer intended to override the Palace of Glass.

Our Correspondents are eager, too, in their adoption of the idea of a statue of Prince Albert on the spot where the nations gathered, as at once an expression of gratitude for the thought that suggested the gathering, and—therefore—a fit memorial of the gathering itself. In reference to this subject, we have received a communication from Bolton, informing us that the local committee there for the Great Exhibition, as long ago as September 1851, petitioned the Royal Commissioners to signalize the place and event by a statue of their Prince President. The petition had, properly, no success,—because the Prince was understood positively to refuse his assent to any portion of the surplus fund being expended on a testimonial to himself. The memorial, be it what it will, should be a spontaneous and a national one:—and we submit, that it would well become a community like Bolton—one of the great centres of industry—to get up a new movement in this sense. Meantime, we recommend the project to the very distinguishing body of noblemen and gentlemen themselves who are moving in the Marochetti matter:—that is, that they should undertake to carry out their whole scheme—in two parts, instead of one.

On Thursday last Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the new Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, near Reigate. The site chosen for this new building—which is to allow a scheme, in which we think our readers take a deep and serious interest, to be carried out on a larger scale and with better appointment than has hitherto been possible—is one of great scenic beauty. The Asylum will stand on a rising ground and overlook a large extent of country. There was a large and imposing ceremonial rite, of which the deposit of offerings on the stone, by a procession of nearly four hundred lady-donors, was the most interesting if not the most picturesque feature. The estimated cost of the building, ground, and apparatus is about 35,000*l.*,—towards which sum we understand that 10,000*l.* was raised on the day of inauguration.

The Lord Mayor, following up his very laudable movements for the promotion of Science and Art among the industrial classes, has, we understand, invited the masters and mistresses of our schools to an entertainment to be given for their benefit at the Mansion House on the 30th inst.,—and the treasurers and secretaries to a conference, to meet Her Majesty's Commissioners, and devise the means of improving the schools of the metropolis and its environs.

The Committee some time since appointed by the Society of Antiquaries to frame a new set of regulations for the government of that body, have, we are informed, given in their Report,—and we are led to believe that it is of a character to imply a complete revivification of that long slumberous body. The present state of the matter, we understand, is, that the Report has been referred back to the Committee for their consideration of certain amendments suggested by the Council;—and we hope are long to be enabled to give our readers who have followed with interest the recent proceedings within this Society some idea of its provisions. Meantime, we may say that the reduced subscription is fast justifying itself as a source of revenue,—and the soreness which attended the discussion of that question is, we have reason to think, as fast wearing out.

That it is in the nature of extreme theorists to misunderstand plain statements, to attribute narrow views, and to deal in the nice question of human motive, is one of those old remarks which are continually finding new illustration. A week or two ago, as our readers may remember, we had occasion to point out in a few words—calm words, we think—the dangerous character of an amendment to Lord John Russell's Education Bill proposed by the member for Rochdale. This has had

the effect of calling forth some columns of reply in the *Nonconformist* newspaper; to which, however, we should have had no objection, so far as the argument is concerned, had not the writer gone out of his way to exhibit his lack of charity. His article is headed 'The Mask dropped,'—and its title broadly insinuates that the *Athenæum* has a personal interest in the success of the Government plans, and that it does not quite understand the subject on which it ventures to express opinions. We had said, that if Mr. Miall's amendment should be carried, "most of the sectaries—episcopal and dissenting—would probably withdraw their support from the national schools, and their teaching from competent inspection." Our contemporary fancies that in the words "national schools" we mean to designate the arch-sectarian National Society's schools,—and on the strength of his own misapprehension proceeds to lecture us on our ignorance of the character and teaching of the schools for which he makes us plead. We scarcely think it possible that any other reader of the *Athenæum* could have imagined that in speaking of the national schools—the schools of the State—we were referring to or defending the schools of any sect or society:—the more especially as the phrase begins with the expression of a fear lest, under the proposed amendment, the "sectarians, Episcopal and Dissenting," might withdraw their quota of the education rate.

Following the example of the English Government, France has determined to send a complimentary mission over to attend the inauguration of the New York Industrial Exhibition. M. Salandroux De Lamorais, who is about to visit Dublin on special service in connexion with its Exhibition, has been selected for the transatlantic journey. He receives instructions to represent his country on ceremonial occasions,—to examine the articles exhibited,—and to report on such new markets as may be open to French industry, and on the nature of any treaties which might be concluded in favour of the enterprise and commerce of his country.

We learn from Paris that M. Lamartine—still devoting himself to literature exclusively—is engaged in writing a 'History of the Constituent Assembly.' Some portion of this work is expected to appear before long in the columns of the *Sidèle*.

An advertisement in the papers warns the reprinters of American books for our literary market of the dangers which they may incur in that wholesale piratical seizure of what is believed to be unprotected copyright which is so much the habit of the day on both sides of the Atlantic that the question of property is becoming extremely confused—the distinction between *meum* and *tuum* difficult to make. Messrs. Ingram, Cooke & Co. have reprinted a work by an American author, entitled 'Money: How to get, how to keep, and how to use it,'—not being, as they say, aware that the said American author had taken—"conveyed," the wise it call,—a quantity of his matter from an English writer, Mr. Henry Taylor. Poaching in a free-warren, they have thus got hold of the wrong game. Mr. Taylor seeing no reason why he should submit to the double injury of a literary and a pecuniary abstraction, reclaims his own; and the English reprinters are obliged, as advertisements show, to apologize for their illicit seizure, and to cancel the work so far as the pages in question are concerned.

While writing on this subject, we may take the opportunity of referring to a kindred topic:—the appropriation of well-known and popular titles to American books reprinted in this country. We see advertised 'The Chronicles of Clovernook' by one of the cheap reprinting houses, in a series; and on looking narrowly, we find that it is a 'Chronicle' by 'Aunt Cary,' or some such person,—and not the well-known work of Mr. Douglas Jerrold. This is in any case improper:—and we should think it is a breach of copyright. A title is always a significant and often an essential part of a book,—and, as such, has a claim for legal protection.

We understand, that the prize of 100 guineas offered by the Associate Institution for the best essay 'On the Laws Respecting the Protection of Women,' has been awarded to James Edward

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Davis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Oxford Circuit. The adjudicators were, the Bishop of Oxford, Vice Chancellor Wood, and Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P.

A very numerous meeting of the members and friends of the Whittington Club and Metropolitan Athenæum took place on Wednesday evening in the large room of the institution:—Mr. Mechi taking the chair, supported by Mr. Lushington, and other friends. The novelty and extent of this institution have rendered it very difficult to manage, and its failure has more than once seemed imminent. Complaints, indeed, have reached our hands from time to time against the management of this Society; with which we have refrained from meddling, that we might not encourage disaffection among the members, and increase difficulties for the Directors. When things come to the worst, it is said they often mend, and this seems to have been the case with the Whittington Club. An Investigation Committee was appointed some time since to make a complete examination of the affairs of the Club. This committee reported that the general working expenses of the institution might be greatly reduced. The Managing Committee adopted the recommendation of the Investigation Committee, and the result has been, we are informed, highly satisfactory. The Club department has been farmed out, and the expression of contentment at the manner in which the members are now supplied with refreshments was unanimous. At Christmas last, when the position of the institution was most precarious, the subscription was raised from two to three guineas a year; but the effect of this increase of rate has been not to increase, but to reduce the income of the Club. A large number of the members advocate an immediate return to the old rate of subscription; and they were warmly supported in that opinion by the chairman of the meeting, who suggested that a Committee of the members should endeavour to make up the list of members to 1,000, and then reduce the subscription. Some of the most energetic members of the Club expressed their determination to follow out the suggestion. We trust their efforts will be successful;—for the failure of the first experiment in establishing a People's Club and Athenæum would be a blow to the cause of social progress. The effect of the Club is, to bring the various sections of the middle classes into friendly communication, and, as was shown by several of the speakers, to induce economy and temperance in its members.

In Edinburgh, subscriptions to the amount of 1,600*l.* have been raised towards the erection of a statue to the late Lord Justice-General, and a public bust to Sir William Hamilton, to be placed in the College, is talked of.—The rebuilding of the Adelphi Theatre in the same city—a week or two since destroyed by fire—is to be immediately proceeded with,—according to the plans resolved on for its reconstruction previously to that unfortunate occurrence.

From Athens, it is stated that M. Demetrius Galanos, the most learned linguist that modern Greece has produced, and who for more than twenty years occupied with distinction the Chair of Sanscrit at the College of Benares, in Hindostan, has died in the latter city, at the age of sixty-nine. His numerous works on the different idioms of Asia—the fruit of forty years' research, and which are all unpublished—M. Galanos has bequeathed to the University of Athens, on condition of its causing them to be published:—for which purpose the testator has left sufficient funds. The University accepts the gift and the office, and has appointed its rector, Dr. Georgio Thypaldos, to conduct the publication. The works will make about ten folio volumes.

In Hanover the first stone of a Royal Museum of German Antiquities has just been laid.

The Advance ship, fitted out at the expense of Mr. Grinnell, sailed for the Arctic Regions from New York on the 31st of last month, under the command of Dr. Kane. The Advance, as will be remembered, has already sustained the rough encounters of an Arctic cruise. For the present voyage she has been additionally strengthened, and in every way fitted for the service in which

she is engaged. The primary object of the Expedition will be, to search for Sir John Franklin. But this is not incompatible with other objects, and special attention will be given to scientific observations. For this purpose, Dr. Kane carries with him a set of magnetical and meteorological instruments, which have been provided by the liberality of the Smithsonian Institution. The line of exploration is expected to stretch to the north of any latitude that has yet been attained, and will thus probably yield very interesting results. The Expedition is provided with an astronomer—Mr. Sonntag, late of Altona,—and also with a naturalist. The latter is supplied with a fine and complete daguerreotype apparatus, and with everything necessary for preserving specimens in natural history. Dr. Kane's instructions are, in the first instance to endeavour to penetrate through the northern avenues of Baffin's Bay into the supposed Polar Basin. Should the Advance be arrested by ice, depôts of provisions are to be pushed forward by sledges drawn by Esquimaux dogs, and Dr. Kane will personally head a party whose object will be to reach the open water. Thus the supposed existence of a strait or channel leading from the north of Baffin's Bay to a Polar Sea will be proved or refuted,—and we shall in all probability obtain accurate knowledge of the configuration of the head of the above Bay. All Dr. Kane's officers and men are volunteers, and are represented as being admirably adapted for the service in which they are engaged.

An error of transcription in our Gossip columns of last week escaped notice until too late for correction in the proper place. By a mistake easily intelligible to writers for the press—an accidental transcribing from the wrong line in copying from tabulated results—we were made to describe the population as having far more than doubled in thirty-three years,—quoting the American law of increase instead of the English. The error, though it alters the proportions of our argument, does not affect its principle. It does not materially change the inferences drawn by us from the series of figures in which it stood. It remains to be shown, as we argued, that any considerable portion of "the national growth and increase" to which we then referred is directly traceable to the action of the voluntary system. The growth, such as it is and so far below the demands of the age, is, chiefly, we repeat, to be attributed to the action of the State, and to the great Societies which have been organized with a view to aid its efforts or to anticipate them. This was—and is—the gist of our argument; though the figures by which we helped to illustrate it were wrong.—The population of England has doubled itself in about fifty years,—not thirty-three, as we were made by a literal mis-copy to say.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN. Admission (from 8 o'clock till 7, 1*l.* Catalogue, 1*l.* JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission, 1*l.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this SOCIETY IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 83, Pall Mall, Daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission 1*l.* JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE AMATEUR EXHIBITION, PALL MALL, comprising upwards of 400 Original Sketches and Drawings, entirely by Amateur Artists, will be SHORTLY CLOSED, at the Gallery, 121, Pall Mall (opposite the Opera-House Colonnade).—Admission, 1*l.* from Ten till dusk; Catalogue, 6*d.* E. C. BECKER, Secretary. Gallery, 121, Pall Mall.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—Messrs. GRIEVE and TELBURN'S NEW DIORAMA, illustrating the ROUTE OF THE OCEAN MAIL (via the Cape) to INDIA and AUSTRALIA, from Sketches by Mr. J. Calvert, the Australian Geologist, Mr. Brierly, F.R.G.S., Capt. Barnett, H.E.I.C., Capt. J. V. Hall, S.S.C., and Dr. Gauthroy, is now exhibiting daily, at 9 and 5 o'clock.—Admission, 1*l.*, 3*d.*, and 6*d.*

GOLD NUGGETS at the GREAT GLOBE.—A Large Collection of AUSTRALIAN GOLD, together with Rocks, Minerals, and Precious Stones of Australia, at Mr. WYLD'S LARGE MODEL of the EARTH, Leicester Square. Lectures hourly upon every subject of Geographical Science.—Open daily from 10 to 10. Children under 15 years of age and Schools, half-price.

'PROUT'S PANORAMA of the GOLD FIELDS.—Three New Pictures—LIFE IN MELBOURNE, a GOLD-DIGGER'S WEDDING—LIFE at the DIGGINGS, FOREST CREEK—AND A BIRD'S EYE VIEW of the GOLD FIELDS, painted from recent Sketches—have just been added. Among the other Scenes are Madeira—The Cape—Melbourne—Geelong—Mount Alexander—Sydney—Summerhill Creek—and Ophir. The Panorama is described at Three and Eight by Mr. Prout, who resided many years in the colony. At 50, Regent Street, next the Polytechnic.—Admission, 1*l.*; Central Seats, 3*d.*; Gallery, 6*d.* Daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PATRON:—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—NEW AND INTERESTING ATTRACTIONS.—ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS at Four o'clock, and EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Nine, the FIRST PART of an HISTORICAL LECTURE on "THE THAMES," from its Source to its Estuary, by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq., assisted by Miss Blanche Young, with APPROPRIATE SONGS and DISSOLVING SCENERY, in addition to the varied SCIENTIFIC LECTURES and EXHIBITIONS.—Open Mornings and Evenings. Admission, 1*l.*; Schools, and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 13.—Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair.—This was the last meeting for the session.—Mr. J. M. Ziegler, of Winterthur, Lieut. J. Bellot, of the Imperial French Navy, Sir J. Pakington, Sir W. Copley, Sir F. Doyle, G. Tomline, Esq., G. Moffatt, Esq., Col. G. Napier, Prof. E. Solly, Capt. B. Williams, Drs. Wagstaff and Price, S. Donaldson, J. G. Cole, E. W. Whinfield, C. Seven, and J. W. Cunningham, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—The communications were:—'Island of Chusan,' by Sir J. F. Davis.—'Peninsula of Samaná, in St. Domingo,' by Sir R. Schomburgk.—'Rio Negro, and the Head Waters of the Amazon,' by A. R. Wallace, Esq.—'Rio Maulé, in Chili,' by Capt. W. Hall.—'Remarks on the Levels taken in Jerusalem with the Aneroid,' by Capt. W. Allen.—'Excursions from the Atarata to the Bay of Cupica,' by Commander Friend, R.N.—'Contributions to the Arctic Geography of the Norsemén,' by Prof. Ch. Rafn, of Copenhagen, &c.—'Chusan,' by Sir J. Davis.—This island, important from its geographical position, being in 30° of north latitude, appears to deserve more attention than has hitherto been bestowed on it.—The President directed attention to the Expedition proposed by Mr. Ernest Haug to ascend the Victoria River, in North Australia, thence to penetrate to the east towards the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the country behind the present so rapidly increasing colonies of Eastern Australia.—Mention was next made of the departure of Mr. Albert Robinson, who, in his yacht, was about to proceed to Greenland to investigate the mineral resources of that country.

ASIATIC.—May 21.—Anniversary Meeting.—Prof. H. H. Wilson in the chair.—The Report of the Council commenced with congratulations on the prosperous condition of the Society; and proceeded to notice such changes as had occurred among the members. Fourteen had died during the past year; among whom were his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Erskine, son-in-law of Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. James Atkinson, an elegant Orientalist, the translator and epitomizer of the great epic poem of Ferdusi, Dr. S. Lee, the distinguished Hebrew Professor and self-taught Orientalist, and the celebrated M. Burnouf, of Paris, whose studies in the Zend have formed an epoch in the history of the language.—The continued efforts of the French and English discoverers in Assyria during the past year formed the next subject of the Report, and the results on both sides were communicated; but with more detail in the case of the former, from the circumstance that a connected statement of the discoveries has been published in France, while we are dependent on the incidental notices in private letters for what we know of the labours of our countrymen. Vaulted passages, colonnades, and chambers full of valuable relics, testify to the skill and energy of the French explorers; and a large collection of cylinders, tiles, ornaments, and vessels of beautiful workmanship, in agate, marble and cornelian, form the nucleus of an Assyrian museum at Paris; which is to be adorned, also, with photographic views of the discoveries, taken upon the spot, and in many cases coloured with the actual pigments found at the same time, among which a splendid cake of ultramarine is recorded, as big as a pigeon's egg. The good understanding between the rival

discoverers is a gratifying fact; and M. Place gracefully acknowledges the hints he has received from Col. Rawlinson, derived from his readings of the inscriptions, and which had pointed out a course of exhumation that promised the best results. The labours of our countrymen have also been attended with great success; beautiful gold ornaments, cylinders, vases of sculptured basalt, &c. have been dug up at Sherif Khan. The letters of Col. Rawlinson from time to time have kept the Society informed of his discoveries. In one letter he gives an account of a bronze lion, discovered at Nebbi Yunus, bearing the inscription "Esarhaddon, king of kings, conqueror of Misr and Cush" (Egypt and Ethiopia). In another, he inclosed a copy of an inscription in a Semitic alphabet, being one of a numerous collection of inscriptions upon sheet lead, packed in sepulchral jars, discovered at a place called Abushudhr. With a third he communicated a list of the Babylonian months, found on a slab, by the aid of which the succession of events recorded in the inscription of Bisitun may be approximately determined. In the last letter received, he states that he had prepared, with great pains, a full account of his recent labours and discoveries, for the purpose of being read at this meeting; but the mail by which it had been despatched had been plundered by the Anezeh Arabs, and it was said that they were wearing the unknown cuneiform characters as amulets. Col. Rawlinson had at length received the long-expected cylinders from Kilah Shergat, a splendid document consisting of 800 lines of writing, which contains the bulletins of Tiglath Pileser I., and is at least 100 years older than any other document yet discovered. He says that he cannot attempt to give even a *résumé* of the inscription; but it shows that the king warred principally in Armenia, Cappadocia, Pontus, and the shores of the Euxine, — and that he crossed the Kurdish mountains to the east and the Euphrates to the west. He overran Northern Syria and Cilicia, but did not attempt to penetrate towards Palestine. Having fairly entered upon a period anterior to the glories of Nineveh and Calah, Col. Rawlinson says he does not despair of ascending up to the institution of the monarchy. The writing of this inscription of Tiglath Pileser is better, the language more polished, and the grammatical distinctions more nicely marked than in later legends. The capital city Assur is, of course, the Allasar of Genesis, of which Arioeh was king; and the Tel-Assar of the Targums, which is used for the Mosaic Resen. He considers the site of Nineveh to be determinately fixed at Nebbi Yunus, Calah at Nimrid, and Resen at Kilah Shergat. A slab of Sennacherib's recently found at Nebbi Yunus is of much interest. It contains an account of two campaigns, later apparently than those chronicled in the annals, — one against Merodach Baladan, and the other against the confederated kings of the East, among whom is a king of the Persians, whose name is unfortunately lost. The new, broken obelisk, from Nimrid, has not yet reached Col. Rawlinson, but he expects much from it, as, judging from the description, it is not a duplicate of the old one. The writer turned, lastly, to his real treasure-house of discovery, the *débris*, in fact, of the Royal library, of which Layard's collection formed the upper and better preserved part. Here he has found fragments of alphabets, syllabaries, and explanations of ideographic signs; also a table of notation, with the phonetic readings of the signs, showing that the Assyrians counted by sixties, in exact agreement with the *sosos*, *saros*, and *neros* of Berossus. The numbers are completely Semitic. There are also elaborate dissections of the Pantheon, geographical dissertations explaining the ideographs for countries and cities, designating their products, and describing their positions; the principal Asiatic rivers and mountains are also given. There are treatises on weights and measures, divisions of time, points of the compass, &c. &c. There is an almanack for twelve years, apparently forming a cycle like that of the Mongols. Each year bears a name; generally that of a god, and all the old annals are numbered after this cycle. Again, there are lists of stones, metals, and trees, or elementary tracts on geology, metallurgy, and botany, and

astronomical and astrological formulæ without end. There are also what appear to be veritable grammars and dictionaries; and much guess-work will be spared by a sure guide which he has found to the determination of ideographic signs, and their distinction from phonetic characters. The whole collection is in fragments; but it gives a most curious insight into the state of Assyrian science whilst Greece was still sunk in barbarism. Col. Rawlinson has found the ideographs for Warka or Erech, Accad or Kaskar, Calneh or Niffer, &c., — and has thus got a sure footing on the slippery ground of Babylonian geography. Altogether, he expresses himself "delighted at the splendid field now opening out. The labour of carrying through a complete analysis will be immense; but the results must be brilliant." He concludes with stating, that a splendid ruin, full of marbles and sculpture, has been recently discovered in Southern Chaldea, at a place called Abu Shahrein. — The Council next announced the completion of the Memoir on the Scythic Inscription at Bisitun, by Mr. Norris; copies of which were laid upon the table, though not yet quite ready for delivery to the members, the last sheets being uncorrected. This memoir is devoted to an examination and analysis of the second kind of cuneiform writing, the decipherment of which has been successfully begun by Prof. Westergaard, under the designation of Median. The language of this inscription is believed by Mr. Norris to have been that of the Nomadic tribes of the Persian empire, and to be cognate with the so-called Scythic, Tartar, or Ugric languages. A small inscription by Artaxerxes Mnemon, found at Susa, is also examined in the memoir; and recent researches of Col. Rawlinson appear to show that all the inscriptions of that part of the empire, older than the epoch of Nebuchadnezzar, were written in cognate dialects. It was hoped that a memoir 'On the Scythia of Persia,' which has been for some time preparing by Col. Rawlinson to accompany the analysis, would have reached England early enough to form part of this delivery, but it is feared that it may have been among the Arab plunder. — After noticing the evening lectures which have been given during the session, the introduction of which, as a new feature in the Society's operations, has given very great satisfaction, the meeting approved of the Report, and proceeded to pass the customary votes of thanks to the officers. — Prof. Wilson, in returning thanks for the vote passed to him, impressed upon the members the necessity of exertion in order to maintain the character of the Society, as it had many formidable and worthy competitors in various parts of the world. He also brought to their notice a few of the most recent additions to Oriental knowledge. A memoir left by the lamented Burnouf has done all that deep learning and critical sagacity can probably effect in illustration and interpretation of the ancient inscriptions of Kapur-di-Giri, Girnâr, and Dhauli. M. Julien's translation of the memoirs of Hiuen Sang, who resided for seventeen years in India about the middle of the seventh century, throws considerable light upon the state of India at that period. Hiuen Sang's object in resorting to India, was to learn Sanscrit, in order to translate the Buddhist works in that language into Chinese. He gives an interesting abstract of Sanscrit grammar, and of the Sankhya philosophy. Many Sanscrit works were translated into Chinese by him and others; and it is possible that some of these may be found in the monasteries of China, when we become better acquainted with that country. — A communication which the Professor had received from the branch Society of Bombay contained matter of very considerable interest. Dr. Stevenson had transmitted to that Society his translations of the inscriptions in the caves of Næssik, with an accompanying memoir. It appears that there are three principal caves, and some lesser excavations, the former bearing upon them the names of four sovereigns of the Deccan and Guzerat. The first cave was constructed for Buddhist priests, by the queen of king Gotamiputra, and its date corresponds with 338 A.D. In the principal inscription, four different institutions in the capital are mentioned, — a hospital for the sick and infirm; a military college;

a college for the instruction of Buddhist priests; and an institution for the teaching of Brahmanical science. Another curious inscription in this cave contains a regular bill of sale from the owner of the surrounding fields, showing a very creditable respect for private property, and depriving the English Government of the honour of first acting upon just principles in this respect. The furthest cave was constructed by the military commander of Gotamiputra's son, who is mentioned in the annals of China. The inscriptions in the central cave are the most interesting; and, from the forms of the letters, Dr. Stevenson conceives them to have been executed about B.C. 22. They record the gifts of a son-in-law and daughter of one of the Indian Satraps, — a race of rulers who were first deputies of the ancient Greco-Bactrian monarchs; next of their Parthian successors; and lastly, independent sovereigns. The name of the Satrap is Nabapana, and of his sovereign, Kshaharata, — neither of which is Indian. The name of the son-in-law, and of his father, prove them to have been Hindús. A million and a half sterling is said to have been dedicated to the support of the monastery. One of the inscriptions is in good Sanscrit; and others are in Prakrit. The facts recorded show that Brahmins and Buddhists were equally favoured; and that the Sanscrit and the Pali, or Prakrit, languages, were concurrently used at the commencement of our era.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the Council and Officers of the ensuing year; and the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie was elected Vice-President, in the place of Col. Sykes, resigned. The other officers were re-elected; and the following gentlemen were elected new Members of Council: — Col. Bagnold, N. Bland, J. W. Bosanquet, J. Fergusson, Esq., Sir T. Erskine Perry, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE. — June 8. — Sir John Dorant, V.P., in the chair. — Mr. Hogg continued the reading of his paper 'On Icelandic History and Literature.' Mr. Hogg stated that the modern government of Iceland under the regal power of Denmark consisted of a Chief Governor, who lives at the capital Reikjavik, the existing inhabitants of which are, for the most part, Danes. The island is divided into four districts or Fiordnunge, which are administered by deputies. The ancient laws of the country are still chiefly used; but the law of primogeniture is not known, and land is held either in fee or under long leases from the crown. The island appears to have been once covered with forests, which are, however, now nearly extinct; only a few dwarf birches and willows are seen, but no trees, and the people are dependent for fuel upon turf or peat. The poorer people suffer much from the severity of the climate, and from leprosy diseases induced by the dirtiness of their habits, and the coarse unwholesome food on which they subsist. Their chief occupation is fishing and raising herds of cattle. In numbers they have greatly diminished. Once there is said to have been 100,000 souls in the island. At present, however, the population is supposed not to exceed 48,000 persons. As a people they are of mild, honest, and religious dispositions, and remarkably well educated, much superior knowledge being found among them, — which, considering the poverty of the country, is worthy of note. Parents, assisted by the parish priests, are the chief instruments of education, the latter acquiring their means of teaching at a sort of college, or high school, at Bessastad, in the peninsula of Altanes. The Icelandic dialect is (as is well known) a variety of the great Indo-European family of languages, and belongs to the Scandinavian subdivision. An excellent grammar of it has been published by the celebrated Danish philologist, Prof. Rask, who lived in Iceland for three years. This dialect is called by the natives "Íslenska-tunga." The Icelanders were early famous for their cultivation of literature — and the skalds, or poets of the island, have obtained a European celebrity. Many, however, of the oldest songs, having been oral and never committed to writing, have now perished.

LINNEAN.—June 14.—Prof. T. Bell, President, in the chair.—The Chairman on taking his seat for the first time delivered a short address, referring to the retirement of Mr. Brown, and the position of the Society.—The Rev. T. Hugo was elected a Fellow.—Mr. W. Thomson exhibited two photographic portraits of two natives of Cape York, Australia.—Mr. T. Hogg exhibited specimens of Sir J. E. Smith's variety (*B*) of the common primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), gathered in a wood near Stockton-upon-Tees.—The President nominated R. Brown, Esq., W. Spence, Esq., N. Wallich, Esq., M.D., and W. Yarrell, Esq., Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Westwood exhibited a volume of autograph letters addressed to Philip Miller, Esq., by various naturalists.—Mr. Newport read a note on Dipterous Parasites which attack the Earwig and Emperor Moth, and on the Habits of the *Dynastes Tityus*.—Mr. Yarrell exhibited a specimen of the Dusky Petrel (*Puffinus obscurus*). This bird flew on board a sloop, off the island of Valentia, on the south-west coast of Ireland, on the evening of the 11th of May last. It is often confounded with the Manx Petrel (*Puffinus anglorum*). Specimens of both birds were exhibited. The Dusky Petrel, though very numerous in the Azores, the Canary Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, the Gulf of Mexico, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, and King George's Sound, in Australia, had been recorded to have been taken only four times in Europe.—A paper was read, from J. Hogg, Esq., 'On the Artificial Breeding of Salmon and Trout.'

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 6.—E. Newman, Esq., President, in the chair.—Exhibitions of the following rare British insects, lately captured or reared, were made:—*Notodonta trepida*, by Mr. Waring, *Anticla Berberata*, by Mr. Bond, *Notodonta Carmelita*, by Mr. Stevens, and *Lithocolletis Stettinensis*, a recently-discovered species, by Mr. Wilkinson. Mr. Douglas exhibited *Catoptria Albarana*, one of the Tortricidae, reared from a caterpillar, which fed in a peculiar long fold of a leaf of honeysuckle; also a drawing of this larva. Mr. Boyd brought for distribution specimens of *Tephrosia consaniaria*.—Mr. Westwood mentioned some curious circumstances which had lately occurred in his apiary. About ten days ago one of the hives threw off a swarm which settled in the front of the bee-house, and stopped the entrance to the next hive, the inhabitants of which at once commenced fighting the invaders. Mr. Westwood then sought for and removed the queen, and having released her, she led the swarm to the entrance of another hive, where a second battle began. The queen being again removed—this time to a rose-bush,—she flew away, and the swarm returned to the hive whence it had come, probably following the queen, for this day a fine swarm had come off. Yesterday a different hive gave forth a swarm which settled with and joined a swarm from another hive; much fighting ensued, but to-day all was quiet, whence it might be presumed that one of the queens had been killed. Mr. Waring knew an instance in which four swarms had united, and the hive had to be enlarged, being too small to hold the bees.—Mr. Wallace read a paper, 'On the Insects used as Food by the Indians of the Amazon,' several different kinds being mentioned which are sought for and eaten with avidity.—Mr. Douglas read a paper 'On the Transformations of the Genera *Bedellia* and *Elachista*,' illustrated by drawings.—The President announced that the new part of the 'Transactions' was ready, and that the Prize Essay, on the Duration of Life in the Honey Bee, was reprinted therefor for sale separately. He also announced that the Field-day Meeting of the Society would be held at Mickleham on the 25th inst.

PHILOLOGICAL.—May 27.—The Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne in the chair.—A paper entitled 'English Etymologies' was read by H. Wedgwood, Esq. It traced the derivations of several unconnected words:—of which the following may serve as examples. **GIZZARD**, formerly written *gizier*, *gizer*, or *gisner*,—comes to us immediately from the French *gisier*, the derivation of which seems to be obscured by

the loss of an *r*. The Languedocian dialect has *grézié*, a gizzard, from *grès*, *grésil*, the gravel or little stones with which the gizzard is supplied. For the same reason the gizzard is also called *perié*, or *pirié*, in the same dialect, from *peiro*, a stone.—**GORSE**: furze, one of the principal growths of uncultivated land in England. We are led to the derivation of this word by the Prov. Fr. *gorse* or *gorras*, signifying a place covered with stones and brambles, whence *degoursa*, *défricher*, to clear land of thorns and waste growth (Dict. Bas-Limousin). The root lies in the Welsh *gores*, *gorest*, waste, open, uncultivated,—whence also perhaps the German *horst* and our *forest*. In Staffordshire a piece of land covered with gorse is called a "gorsty bit," and here the *t* of the W. *gorest* seems to be preserved.—**BALLAST**:—Dan. *bag-lad*, literally "back-load" because (according to Adelung) the ballast is placed at the back of the other cargo. But the principal use of ballast is when there is no other cargo; and in any case if it were described by its position in the ship, it would more naturally be spoken of as the *bottom* rather than the *back* load. The provincial Danish *bag-las*, the load which one brings back from a place with an empty waggon, affords a better explanation. When a waggon has discharged its load, it will take back manure or other goods of comparatively small value rather than return empty; but when a ship has discharged its cargo, if it cannot obtain a home freight of merchandise of one kind or another, it is forced to take in sand or stones to make up the necessary weight. This is the *back load* *κατ' ἵκον*, the *inutilis sarcina* (as the word is interpreted by Kilian), intended when a ship is spoken of as returning in *ballast*; and in a secondary sense the term would be applied to the portion of heavy materials placed at the bottom to keep the balance of a regular cargo.—To **POUR**,—to push out the lips, as a child in bad temper,—is from the Romance *pot*, or *pout* (Languedoc), *poto* (Corrèze), a lip; whence *poutou*, a kiss; *fa las potas*, or *fa lou poutou*, to sulk, to pout.—**WHARF** is defined by Bailey as "a broad plain place near a creek or hithe, to land or lay wares on, that are brought from or to the water." The Danish *hævre* (corresponding to A.-S. *hæverfian*), to turn, is provincially pronounced *hævre*, *hvarre*. Hence *hævre* is applied to the portion of the shore within the turn of the tide, and this appears to be the original sense of the English *wharf*, as in Shakespeare's—

And duller must thou be
Than the fat weed which rots on Lethe's wharf.

—Now the ship in taking in or discharging its cargo, would lie on the wharf (in the foregoing sense) of the creeks which formed the only harbours in the early periods of commerce, and the term would easily be transferred to the adjoining bank on which the goods were deposited in the process of loading or unloading. It would only involve the slight variation of speaking of the ship as lying *at*, instead of *on*, the wharf.—**HABERDASHER**. The guesses at the etymology of this singular word have failed so entirely in throwing any light on the subject, that it may be worth while to add one that has at least a solid foundation, though it certainly leaves a considerable step to be cleared by conjecture at the conclusion. A word of so complex a structure, not apparently reducible to significant elements, must be largely suspected of corruption, and the origin would most naturally be looked for in France, which has furnished us with the names of so many of our trades,—as butchers, tailors, cutlers, chandlers, mercers, grocers, &c. Now the 'Dictionnaire de Languedoc' has *debas-saire*, *bonnetier*, *chaiseur*, *fabricant de bas*, from *debas*, stockings. With us

"The Haberdasher heath wealth by hata,"—and possibly, when the meaning of the French term was no longer understood in this country, the name of the article dealt in might have been added to give significance, and thus might have formed *hat-debasser*, or *hat-debasher*, *haberdasher*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 20.—Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., V.P., in the chair.—'Observations, economical and sanitary, on the Employment of Chemical Light for Artificial Illumination,' by Dr.

E. Frankland. Until the commencement of the present century artificial light was derived almost exclusively from the animal kingdom; but the great economy attending its immediate production from our vast stores of vegetable fuel is becoming more and more apparent, and is in fact so generally admitted as to render more than a mere allusion to it and a glance at the following Table, unnecessary.—

TABLE—showing the comparative cost of light from various sources, each equal to 20 sperm candles burning 120 grains per hour each, for 10 hours.

	s.	d.
Wax	7	2½
Spermaceoil	6	8
Tallow	2	8
Sperm Oil (Carcel's Lamp)	1	10
London Gas, B, C, D, E*	0	4½
Manchester Gas	0	3
London Gas, E	0	2½

—Notwithstanding the great economy and convenience attending the use of gas, and in a sanitary point of view, the high position which, as an illuminating agent, coal gas of proper composition occupies, its use in dwelling houses is still extensively objected to. The objections are partly well founded and partly groundless. As is evident from the foregoing table, even the worst London gases produce, for a given amount of light, less carbonic acid and heat than either lamps or candles. But then, where gas is used, the consumer is never satisfied with a light equal in brilliancy only to that of lamps or candles, and consequently, when three or four times the amount of light is produced from a gas of bad composition, the heat and atmospheric deterioration greatly exceed the corresponding effects produced by the other means of illumination. By using a gas, however, of nearly the normal composition, such as the hydrocarbon gases above named, it is evident that three or four times the light may be employed, with the production of no greater heat or atmospheric deterioration than that caused by wax candles or the best constructed oil lamps. But there is nevertheless a real objection to the employment of gas-light in apartments, founded upon the production of sulphurous acid during its combustion: this sulphurous acid is derived from bisulphuret of carbon, and the organic sulphur compounds, which have already been referred to as incapable of removal from the gas by the present methods of purification. The formation of sulphurous acid can readily be proved, and even its amount estimated, by passing the products of combustion of a jet of gas through a small Liebig's condenser; the condensed product being heated to boiling with the addition of a few drops of nitric acid, and then treated with solution of chloride of barium, yields a white precipitate of sulphate of barytes, if any sulphur compound be present in the gas. These impurities, which are encountered in almost all coal gas now used, are the principal if not the only source of the unpleasant symptoms experienced by many sensitive persons in rooms lighted with gas. It is also owing to the sulphurous acid generated during the combustion of these impurities that the use of gas is found to injure the bindings of books, and impair or destroy the delicate colours of tapestry. Therefore the production of gas free from these noxious sulphur compounds is at the present moment a problem of the highest importance to the gas manufacturer, and one which demands his earnest attention. As it is nearly impossible for the consumer to procure gas free from these objectionable compounds, the only method of obviating their unpleasant and noxious effects is to remove entirely the products of combustion from the apartments in which the gas is consumed, and thus prevent them from mingling with the circumambient air. This suggestion was first made by Faraday, who, for accomplishing this object, contrived the very beautiful and effective ventilating burner (in operation upon the lecture table). This apparatus, which is used at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, the House of Peers, and in many public buildings, may be truly said to have brought gas illumination to perfection; for not

* London Gases, A, B, C, D, E.—These are the gases furnished to consumers by five of the principal London Companies. For obvious reasons the names of the Companies are not mentioned.

only are all the products of combustion conveyed at once into the open air, but nearly the whole of the heat is in like manner prevented from communicating itself to the atmosphere of the room. The only obstacles to the universal adoption of this description of burner are, its expense, and the difficulty of conveying the ventilating tube safely into the nearest flue without injuring the architectural appearance of the room. The public at large will therefore still await the removal of the objectionable compounds in question by the gas-manufacturer, before they will universally adopt this otherwise delightful means of artificial illumination.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—June 8.—Capt. H. C. Owen, R. E., in the chair. This was the General Meeting to receive the Report of the Council relative to their Proceedings during the past year, and the Auditors' Statement of Accounts. The following were elected Members:—Hon. and Rev. S. Best, C. W. Broad, Rev. S. Clark, G. Dawbarn, W. Duckworth, Rev. R. L. Freer, J. Gallsworthy, Sir Hector Greig, T. B. Herring, E. Hollier, W. B. Hume, S. Jackson, Rev. J. R. Penke, J. S. Reynolds, Dr. Skey, T. B. Tapp, T. B. Webb.—It was stated that the income of the Society has increased from 2,883*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* in 1852, to 3,909*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* in 1853.—The number of new members who have been elected during the session is 327,—whilst during the same period the Society has lost 10 members by death, and 55 have left the country, or withdrawn for other reasons; making the total increase of members during the past year 262.

June 10.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert in the chair.—His Royal Highness said:—Ladies and gentlemen, three years have now elapsed since this Society last distributed its medals and awarded its prizes. The interruption that took place was owing to the Great Exhibition of 1851, which caused so much excitement and interest and claimed such a large share of the public attention. The Society took so honourable a part in that great event that it need not be ashamed to refer to it. I hope you will be convinced, from the works of Art and new inventions which will be brought before you to-day, that the inventive genius as well as the skill of this country is making rapid strides. (Cheers.)—The Secretary read his report on the operations and position of the Society:—and said that, if a smaller number of prizes are now given than used to be the case, it is not because the Society is less able or less willing than it was formerly to reward merit; but because, from the altered spirit of the times, the encouragement and aid of the Society are less needed as a means of bringing forth isolated inventions and dormant talents, and are more urgently needed in the development of enlarged generalizations and comprehensive measures.—The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—

To Mr. Joshua Rogers, 133, Bunhill Row, for his Shilling Box of Water Colours—the silver medal.
To Mr. John Greenidge, 10, Cottage Lane, Commercial Road East, for his Halfpenny Box of Mathematical Instruments—the silver medal.
To Mr. James Taylor, of Elgin, for his Essay on the Cotton Manufactures of India—the Isis medal.
To Mr. Henry Weekes, A.R.A., for his Essay on the Fine Arts Department of the Great Exhibition—the silver medal.
To Mr. F. C. Bakewell, for his Essay on the Machinery of the Great Exhibition—the silver medal.
To Dr. Robinson, of Newcastle, for his Improved Safety Lamp for Miners—the thanks of the Society.
To Mr. R. G. Salter, for his Method of Flushing Sewers—the silver medal.
To Mr. Jonas Bateman, for his Improved Life Boat—the thanks of the Society.
To Mr. William Clerehew, of Ceylon, for his Improvements in the Curing of Coffee—the Isis gold medal.
To Mr. V. Vaughan, of Maidstone, for his Machine for putting up Chimney-pieces—the silver medal.
To Admiral Sir Henry Hart, of Greenwich, for his mode of Curing Smoky Chimneys—the Isis medal.
To Mr. J. Rock, jun., of Hastings, for his new Carriage Spring—the Isis medal.
To Dr. Stolle, of Berlin, for his Essay on the Manufacture of Sugar—the thanks of the Society.
To Dr. Gurnin, of Bath, for his specimens of Paper from Sugar Cane Refuse—the thanks of the Society.
To Mr. W. Bollaert, for his Essay on the Use and Preparation of Salt—the Society's medal.
To Mr. H. Owen Huskinson, for his Essay on the Use and Preparation of Salt—the Society's medal.
To Mr. John Dalton, of Hollingworth, for his Double Register Calico Printing—the Society's medal.
To Mr. G. Scholes of Landport, for his Slide Motion Indicator—the Society's medal.

To Mr. G. Edwards, for his Improved Portable Photographic Camera—the Society's medal.
To Mr. J. Toyne, F.R.S., for his Artificial Membrana Tympani—the Society's medal.
To Mr. W. Wood, for his Improved Method of Teaching Music to the Blind—the Society's medal.
To M. A. Claudet, for his Essay on the Stereoscope, and its application to Photography—the Society's medal.
To Mr. Joseph Hopkins, of Worcester, for his mode of giving Equatorial Motion to Telescopes—the Society's medal.
To Mr. G. Jennings, for his Improvements connected with the Drainage of Houses—the Society's medal.
To Mr. H. J. Saxby, of Mileton, Sheerness, for his new Lock—the Society's medal and 10*l.*
To Mrs. A. Thomson, of New Bond Street, for Four Drawings in Outline—the Society's medal.
To Mr. W. Stones, of Queenhithe, for his Essay on the Manufacture of Paper—the Society's medal.
To Mr. C. C. Shepherd, jun., of Leadenhall Street, for his Improvements in Electric Clocks—the Society's medal.
To the Rev. W. T. Kingley, of Cambridge, for his Discoveries in Photography—the Society's medal.
To the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, for his Essay on Self-supporting Schools—the Society's medal.
To Dr. Lloyd, of Warwick, for his Samples of Paper made from the Refuse of Cow-houses—the thanks of the Society.
To Professor Jack, of New Brunswick, for his Essay on the Decimal System of Weights and Measures—the thanks of the Society.
To Mr. James Hole, of Leeds, for his Essay on the History and Management of Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institutions—the Society's medal and 50*l.*

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Statistical & Chemical, 8.
TUES. Literary, 8.
WED. Microscopical, 8.
THURS. Royal Society of Literature, 8.
FRI. Philological, 8.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, M. COSTA. **PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON.** MENDELSSOHN'S 'ELIJAH' will be again REPEATED on FRIDAY, June 24. Vocalists: Madame Viardot Garcia, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Delby, Miss Bassano, Mr. Sims Rees, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Herr Formes. The Orchestra, the most extensive in Exeter Hall, will consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 performers.—Tickets, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—DIRECTORS' MATINEE.—TUESDAY, June 28, at Three o'clock. Quartet, No. 1, in G, Mozart; Duett & Quatre Mains, Piano-forte, Mdlle. Staudach (from Vienna) and Herr Blumenthal; Serpente in E flat, Beethoven. Solos, Piano-forte, Mdlle. Staudach; Solo, Contrabasso, Bottesini. Executants:—Vieuxtemps, Goffin, Hill, Piatti, Bottesini, Wulfe, Baumann, &c. &c. Vocalist, M. Jules Lefort.—After the Concert, the Infant Prodigy, Arthur Napoleon, will perform Dehler's Notturmo, &c. on the Piano-forte.—Members will greatly facilitate ingress by providing Tickets for their friends. Programmes and Tickets to be had of Cramer & Co., Regent Street; Chappell & Ollivier, Bond Street. J. ELLA, Director.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover Square.—HERR JANSA has to announce, that his GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms on MONDAY, June 20, at Half-past Two o'clock, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following Artists:—Mdlle. Agnes Barry, Miss Huddart, Herr Theodor Formes, Lieberich, and Fischer. Instrumentalists: Mdlle. Claus, Herr Jansa, Miss Aguilier and Gratian. Conductor, Herr Jansa. Leader, M. Tolbecque. The Orchestra will be full and complete, and will perform, for the first time in England, a New Symphony composed by Herr Jansa, and Mozart's Symphony, 'Der Schauspieler Director.'—Single Tickets, 7*s.*; Reserved Seats, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Subscriber's Family Ticket, to admit Four, 1*l.* May be had at all the principal Music-sellers; and of Herr Jansa, 10, Mornington Crescent.

HERR B. HILDEBRAND-ROMBERG has the honour to announce that his CONCERT will take place at Villa's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on FRIDAY, June 24, to commence at Three o'clock. Vocalists: Mdlle. Jenny Baur, Mdlle. Herrmann, and Herr Kündel, &c. &c. Instrumentalists: Herr Paer, M. Vieuxtemps, Herren Graf, Ries, and Hildebrand-Romberg. Conductor, Mr. Charles Horsley.—Tickets, 7*s.* each; Reserved Seats, 10*s.* 6*d.*; to be had of Cramer, Beale & Co., 50, Regent Street; Ewer & Co., 39, Oxford Street; and of Herr Hildebrand-Romberg, 4, Manchester Street, Manchester Square.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Monday's concert was "a command," though circumstances caused Her Majesty to postpone her visit. This will be still made to an extra Philharmonic Concert, at which the music selected for Monday is to be repeated. Our sovereign Lady, with nicer taste than many of her subjects, prefers satisfaction to surfeit; and the programme was regulated accordingly. Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' music was never better relished—never so well performed, perhaps. In particular, the two-part song, though endangered by the improvised substitution of Miss Chambers for Miss L. Pyne, who was disabled by sudden illness, went, for once, steadily. The *Scherzo* and the 'Wedding March' were encored. Madame Viardot appeared in the orchestra for the first time this season, and sang most admirably,—her voice being in its best order, and more powerful than during her last visits to this country. Owing to her expressive declamation and consummate vocal finish, the grand Duett from 'Les Huguenots' betwixt *Valentine* and *Marcel* pleased,—the first time that we ever heard it give pleasure, in

a Concert-room,—no thanks, it must be added, to Herr Formes, who seems to become more rash and more audacious, and to bellow louder and louder, year by year. The other singers were, Madame Castellan and Signor Gardoni.—There were no instrumental solo performances.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—The past week has "rained" Concerts,—the shower "setting in" with Madame Anichini's *Matinée* at Camden House. The attractions of this were many,—including the first public appearance of Madame Viardot since her return from Russia. Then, the *dilettante* world read in the programme that "Capt. Bruce, of the Grenadier Guards, had kindly consented to sing the favourite Chanson Vaudeville, 'Robert le Diable.'" Such "kind consent" may be noted among the signs of amateur "readiness" in which our epoch is so plentiful. Only the other day, we heard of the opera of 'I Puritani' being given entire in Dublin by amateurs. At this representation, not merely the part of *Arturo* was played by a Lady, but also the scenery had been painted by the same versatile genius.

The sacred Concert of the *Cologne Singers*, attracted a crowd on Monday evening to Exeter Hall. The remarks offered on the secular part-music of the *Liedertafel* Societies apply with greater force to many of the German sacred compositions for unaccompanied male voices. There is small scientific depth or vocal purity in them as compared with Italian specimens:—and the monotony caused by the absence of *soprano* voices becomes sooner felt than in the case of secular works, where sprightliness of measure, and stratagems in grouping, accompaniment, &c., can be resorted to for the purposes of variety. We cannot for any length of time attend to this tenor and bass music, without recollecting the well-known wish of the French wit during the performance of Méhul's 'Uthal,' which, by way of being Ossianic, was scored without violins,— "What would I give," said the listener, "for the chirp of a cricket!" Interest had been excited by the announcement of Herr Schneider—the "Nestor of German organists," as he was the other day styled in a Dresden journal. But those who know this admirable professor's habitual playing in the corner of his own *Sophien-Kirche*—as he sits pouring forth fancies and "trying conclusions," with unlimited wealth of manual and pedal resources—without thought of praise or public,—will bear us out in asserting that the exhibition on Monday evening in no respect presented his gifts and powers,—perhaps in part because it was an exhibition. Though in Herr Schneider's playing of other men's music a pair of mighty hands and metallically nimble feet were to be heard, when he came to his great display he was too anxiously learned and tedious,—his want of familiarity with the digestion of an English concert-going public, co-operating with a restrained fancy natural enough under the circumstances to disappoint those who only know him by renown—yet more to fret persons familiar with his rare merits, and anxious that they should at once seize on the public as they deserve to do. A last cause of Herr Schneider's limited success is to be found in the organ at Exeter Hall; which, after the improvements and enlargements so long and loudly advertised, turns out to be as bad an instrument as ever vexed great German player with pretences,—ill balanced, offensive in its strength and toneless in its weakness. What was more, like all great English organs when they are wanted (the Leviathan in the Town Hall at Birmingham not forgotten), the organ was fiercely and hoarsely out of tune.

At Tuesday's meeting of the *Musical Union* the pianist was, Herr Ferdinand Hiller; who, besides taking part in Beethoven's *Piano-forte Trio* in D, Op. 70, performed a *Sonata* of his own composition.

On Wednesday, Mdlle. Claus received her friends, under the most agreeable aspect which a young artist can present,—namely, that of one who has made essential progress during the past twelvemonth. The staple of her programme was furnished by Mendelssohn, Beethoven, and Handel. What may be called the special writers for the piano-forte might never have existed—so con-

pletely has the tide of fashion ebbed away from art at present. There should, and will, be a reflux some day,—since characteristic instrumental display, as distinguished from poetical idea and constructive science, has its place, its function, and its interest in the world of Music, which cannot be overlooked without detriment. Mdlle. Claus was assisted by Madame Viardot, Signor Gardoni, M. Lefort, Herr Molique, and Signor Piatti.

At the Concert of the *Harmonic Union* on Thursday evening were given, among other music, Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' and the 'Fridolin' of Mr. F. Mori.—By the way, it has been unfair to the clever contriver of the text to this *Cantata*—Mr. Palgrave Simpson—to advertise it so pertinaciously as it has been advertised, as a setting of Schiller's ballad,—such being in no respect the case. Schiller's incidents only have been taken, and the structure and arrangement of the English work is entirely unborrowed.

Besides the Concerts mentioned above,—enterprises have this week been given by *The Miasa Macalpine*, Madame Verdavainne, Mr. Benson, M. A. Billet, Mr. Brinley Richards, and Miss Greenfield; also, Miss Rainforth's second *Scottish Entertainment*,—the Concert of Mr. *Bolegne Reeves*, a harpist, somewhat peculiar in his claims,—and an evening meeting of the *Réunion des Arts*.

PRINCESS'S.—"And I too have been in" Assyria—the "Arcadia" of Sardanapalus—was the feeling with which we left this theatre on Monday last. Our readers have already been made acquainted with Mr. Kean's intention to produce an illustrated performance of Lord Byron's 'Sardanapalus,' in accordance with Messrs. Layard and Botta's discoveries at the ruins of the ancient city of Nineveh. On Monday, the representation took place:—being for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. Expectation had been previously excited by the ambition of the aim, and the costliness of execution implied in the announced design;—but all anticipations it may be safely said have been exceeded by the accomplished fact. This revival as far excels the former productions of the management at this house as their previous efforts had transcended those of their competitors. Mr. and Mrs. Kean have here competed against themselves,—and effected a result that even compels astonishment. Nothing so gorgeous, striking, and characteristic was ever put on the boards as this new stage-edition of Byron's 'Assyrian Tragedy.'

To fit it for the boards, it has been necessary to abridge the play. This noble composition the author wrote in defiance of the theatre,—and he did his utmost to disqualify it for the histrionic arena. It was strictly intended for a dramatic poem, not for an actable drama. An early effort made by Mr. Macready to force it on the stage was not successful. Mr. Kean has boldly encountered the difficulties, and reduced the language within acting limits, compressing the text, and adding to the stage-business as he saw occasion. The play, as altered, now lies before us; and, though the blank verse not seldom suffers in the process, we feel justified in reporting that the task of abridgment has on the whole been judiciously conducted.

The archaeological illustrations brought to bear on this grand performance are confined to three scenes; but "ample space and verge enough" have been found in them for infinite variety. Mr. Oscar Byrne has been called in to supplement Mr. Grievie; and to the splendid paintings produced under the direction of the latter he has added ballet action and dancing, both original in conception and admirably adapted to the theme of the drama. For the first two acts, the city of Nineveh, and the river Tigris, painted by Gordon, present a superb diorama;—the effect of sunset being introduced into the second act. The third and fourth acts take place in the Hall of Nimrod, illuminated for a magnificent banquet, and so managed in its perspective that it appears endlessly extended in a lateral direction, with an infinite number of square projections guarded with winged lions, and decorated with figured frescoes—the centre being occupied by the royal throne canopied with cloth-of-gold. This is

a scene altogether unparalleled for stage display. The artist's name deserves registration:—it is Mr. F. Lloyds. The fifth act passes in a chamber or corridor in the palace, partly roofless, and opening into the metropolis,—painted by Mr. Dayes. Hither are brought the materials for forming the fatal pile; which being fired, the flame communicates to the walls, brings down the whole building in massy fragments, and exposes the city beyond, also in a state of conflagration. But gorgeous and artistic as these scenes are, they form, as we have suggested, but a portion of the stage appliances. Early in the first act, we have a procession of guards, archers, nobles, musicians, standard bearers, and dancing girls, with appropriate actions, preceding and attendant upon the Assyrian monarch, who enters in a gilded chariot drawn by two cream-coloured horses. From this descending, he takes his state upon a glittering couch—waited on by the Greek slave, *Myrrha* (Mrs. C. Kean),—and partakes of the Bacchic cup;—Mr. Kean carefully, in this and other instances, accommodating his own attitudes and those of others to the action of the disinterred frescoes. Whether this literal copying of angularities arising from the limitations of Assyrian Art, rather than from their probable truth to the living actions of the time represented, be desirable, some will question,—but it has been obviously adopted for the sake of adherence to pictorial authorities, and adds strangely to the remote oriental character of the scene.—The united action of the third act, both histrionic and ballet, is the most complete that we ever witnessed. The whole is a moving and variable picture, comprehending innumerable phases of social existence. The excitement of the dance and the banquet—the flattery of the great by the mean—the impious adulation that ascribed divinity to the royal host, and laid prostrate in the dust the servile guests—its awful rebuke by the sudden thunder that seems to menace the practical blasphemy with immediate punishment—the alarm of the approaching enemy—the instinctive rush of the slaves to the foot of the throne for protection—the preparation for battle—the resurgent energy of Sardanapalus—the arming—the going forth—the returning—the enthusiasm—the courage—the fatigue—the refreshing draught of water—the final repose of the regenerated voluptuary, while his immense train of attendants glide away with noiseless steps, and the faithful slave remains to soothe the monarch's slumber with the soft sounds of the lute,—all these particular details, finely harmonized as they are, present an unrivalled whole—such as never previously in modern times at least was seen on any stage, native or foreign. All this grouping and stage-business was well sustained by the acting of Mrs. C. Kean and Mr. Ryder. To the former the character of *Myrrha* is well suited:—and we must accord especial praise to Mr. Kean for his performance in the fourth act. The delivery of the dream is naturally the *cruz* of an actor's excellence in this part. It was intensely and powerfully enunciated, without rant or exaggeration,—but in those low thrilling tones and with that occasional emphasis which distinguish the style of a finished performer. Mr. Kean here achieved a triumph, which he was careful not to compromise in subsequent scenes. In the final one, amid the mournful preparations for the conflagration in the blaze of which the empire founded by his race is supposed to expire,—the actor assumed an air of solemn calm and tranquil valour, which gave heroic assurance that, however misplaced in life, there had always been "a soul of goodness" in the apparent "evil" of his career. The catastrophe was so managed as to present an extensive destruction:—fierce up-rushing flames—sudden explosions—falling ruins—all gave reality to the picture.

It is needless to add, that on such an issue the curtain descended to the universal applause of the audience. The expenses of this production are stated to have been enormous,—not less than 3,000*l.*;—probably more, as there are some items of cost which have not yet been ascertained. But doubtless this large application of capital will be justified by a proportionate return. A more than common success would under the circumstances seem to be inevitable;—though it

should be recollected that this season of the year is not over-favourable to playgoing.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—*French Plays*.—If *Lady Tartuffe* should prove finally less attractive among Mdlle. Rachel's characters in London than it has been in Paris, Madame De Girardin may solace herself, if she pleases, by imputing such reception to the vengeful malice of the English ladies, with the express purpose of spiting whom, she has again and again confessed, as it is said, that her drama and its heroine were christened. Nevertheless, the little play-box in King Street was probably never jammed more full than it was on Wednesday evening last, when the new *Wickedness*—the beautiful compound of the seven deadly sins—was to appear for the first time. Boldly throwing down the glove to the French authoress, we must tell her, that, if favour goes by merit, 'Lady Tartuffe' should not please,—so improbable and unequal proves to be the play when represented. The story was indicated (*ante*, p. 553), and we shall not therefore repeat it. In fairness, however, let us point out that Mr. Mitchell cannot command the concurrence of such artists as Madame Allan and Mdlle. Dubois,—who, as the original *Madame De Clairmont* and *Jeanne*, in Paris divided the honours of the success with Mdlle. Rachel. Considering the great actress as apart from the rest, her hypocrisy is something more coarse and naked than we had expected. On these occasions, we know, sympathy and antipathy have their share in the emotions excited,—but in fascination and deceit Mdlle. Rachel falls short of our expectations. Her voice is too consciously false, her smile is too sinister,—her veiled charms are too sensual to have seriously impressed such honourable and open-hearted persons as she here practises upon. One thing, however, is set forth which we are glad to mark,—namely, the increased finish thrown by Mdlle. Rachel into the execution of her new characters. Whether we agree or disagree with her reading, is not the question,—whether, even, Madame De Girardin's intolerable heroine might not have been presented in more camelion tones of colour than those which she here wears, need not be argued out. Mdlle. Rachel does not lose a point in working out her conception,—nor neglect a single link the gathering up and knitting together of which are essential to complete the chain. She has enriched her by-play,—she has varied her attitudes:—or, rather she shows herself less studied in the latter than she was. Her art, as it should be, is more complete, ripper, and less mannered than formerly.—She is excellently seconded in King Street by M. Regnier, as *Des Tourbières*:—but M. Raphael, her brother, who is her lover when she is "staring it," is, now, too heavy and substantial a personage not to be a drawback, in place of a support, to his sister.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Madame Medori is to make her appearance this evening at the *Royal Italian Opera*, as the heroine in 'Maria di Rohan.'—It is asserted that Madame Grial and Signor Mario have accepted the magnificent engagement offered to them by America, mentioned some weeks ago in the *Athenæum*, and that, on its close, both lady and gentleman intend retiring from the stage.—The days of Italian death seem rapidly approaching,—unless Mdlle. Donzelli or Mdlle. Marie Lablache should prove—what the daughters of such fathers ought to be—great and skilful songstresses.—A new "Jenny Lind," however, is reported to have turned up in Germany, in Mdlle. Ney—a dramatic *soprano*,—who undertakes the parts of *Donna Anna*, *Lucia*, *Valentine* (in 'Les Huguenots'), and *Norma*.—M. Puget, the young French tenor who has been for some time spoken of as successor to M. Roger at the *Opéra Comique* of Paris, has at last appeared there in 'Les Mousquetaires,' and the *Gazette Musicale* assures us, with success.—A new German *basso*, Herr Riegler, described as of high promise, has been engaged at Berlin.—A young baritone (or high *basso*), gifted with a voice superior to the average, is here—Signor Guglielmi. This gentleman, we are informed, intends working out his career on the stage.

A Neapolitan boy—by name Tito Mattei—aged twelve years, is now in London, adding to the list of musical prodigies past and present by his precocity in pianoforte playing, his "rare organization" (to quote Mr. Ella's 'Record') "for analyzing sounds," and, most of all, his cleverness in the making of melodies. He has crossed the Alps, it is added, to study. The number of these young marvels at present rising up on every side may be noted as extraordinary. Surely one among the dozen ought to give us what we seek—a composer.

A comment on a subject touched this day fortnight [ante, p. 682] may be found this week in *Miss E. Greenfield's* "card," announcing—by way of rejoinder to an advertisement in the *Strand Theatre* play-bill—that she is the original "Black Swan,"—such captivating name being unhand-somely usurped by any other sable vocalist who may be started in opposition to herself. In reply to this a note has been published by the lessee of the *Strand Theatre* explaining that his announcement meant no person, but a piece bearing the popular title above disputed.—We observe that another singing Lady, who was started here as a "Black Malibran" a few seasons since, has been coming out anew in Paris as a dancer.

Among the latest acts of Napoleon the Third has been, his award of a pension to the *Madles*. *Cornille*, descendants of the great tragic dramatist of France.

MISCELLANEA

Newspaper Correspondence across the Sea.—The following is from Mr. Elihu Burritt.—"Occasionally some accident occurs which reveals the composition of some of the Colonial mails. Several months ago, a sailing vessel was wrecked, and the contents of its mail-bag brought to light, and were found to stand thus:—letters, 780; newspapers, 3,580. But this newspaper correspondence seems to increase vastly. A few weeks ago a vessel called the *Orestes* met with an accident on its way to Australia, and its mail-bags were sent back to England, to be forwarded by another ship. Their contents consisted of 15,000 newspapers. There were no letters. Such was the simple statement, without comment. Who can say how many of these were mere newspaper-letters, transmitted solely for the intelligence conveyed in the mere direction on the cover? And this intelligence is often varied ingeniously to embrace facts that pertain to business as well as affection. In some cases persons have seals cut in glass for twopenny,—one bearing, for instance, the simple name 'William;' the other, the words 'All Well.' These items are superadded in wax to the manuscript direction on the cover. Receipts of money and other facts are indicated frequently in a way more simple. A gentleman travelling in France a few months since received from his banker in England a remittance, which, in order to save the postage on a special letter, he was requested to acknowledge by sending an old newspaper with an *e* added to the last letter of the banker's name. Thus Bilham would be written Bilham*e*, the final communicating the fact that Mr. Kilham in France had received safely the 20*l.* for which he had written. Thus, under the present high rates of postage on letters, the Post-Office is swelling the bulk of the mail matter conveyed across the ocean by crowding into its bags and boxes tons of old newspapers, despatched for no earthly purpose but to convey what may be expressed in the direction on the cover. Does not this fact plead for the establishment of an Ocean Penny Postage?"

Bronze Working in England.—We look for a great extension of bronze working in England; an impetus has been given to it which, it is to be hoped, augment. A wide field for artistic industry is here opened. The value of bronzes annually made in Paris at this time cannot be less than a quarter of a million sterling. As an encouragement to those who are following this branch of Art in England, we may mention that Hatfield has just now found a purchaser, at the sum of 300*l.*, for his bronze figure, after Mr. Foley's 'Youth at the Stream,' produced by him for the Great Exhibition.—*Builder*.

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FOREIGN RISKS.—The Extra Premium required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

INVESTMENT LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their Lives at the Tabular Premiums, may have their Lives insured at Extra Premiums.

LOANS granted on life policies to the extent of their values, and the proceeds of the same, shall be effected at a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under 500.

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received at the Office, will be acted upon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Fire Policies which expire at Midsummer must be renewed within fifteen days at this Office, or with Mr. S.A.M. No. 1, 28, Janes-street, corner of Pall Mall, or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTERS AND SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
LONDON OFFICE—126, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, CORNHILL.

President.

His Grace the DUKE of BUCLEUCH and QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Honourable LORD GRAY.

Sir GRAHAM GRAHAM MONTGOMERY, of Stanhope, Bart.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held at EDINBURGH, on the 3rd of MAY, 1853, when ROBERT LAURIE, Esq., Master of the Merchant Company, Leith, the Senior Director present, having taken the Chair, the following Report was read:—

REPORT by the DIRECTORS of the SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held on the 3rd of MAY, 1853.

The Directors are gratified to have it in their power to submit to this, the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Society, a satisfactory Report of the business which has been transacted during the financial year which closed on the 1st of March.

During that period the business transacted has been as follows:—

1. Policies issued, 603.
2. Total sums assured thereby, £76,470.
3. Annual Premiums and Entry-money, £9,999. 19s. 10d.
4. Policies lapsed by death, 98, amounting, including Bonuses, to 65,173s.

Compared with the preceding year, this statement exhibits a small decrease. Eleven fewer Policies have been issued; the sum assured is less by £4,394; and the Premiums and Entry-money are diminished by £231. These differences are only such as, on one side or the other, may, from year to year, be expected. The general results show the permanent nature of the Society's business, and how surely its position is established.

The number of deaths exceeds that of last year by fifteen, and the amount payable by £4,925. This must be looked for as consequent on the increasing number and advancing ages of the Society's Members; but it is satisfactory to know that the rate of increase continues to be much within that which the Society's calculations contemplate.

The following state exhibits the position of the Society at the 1st of March last:—

Sums remaining assured	£3,892,031
Annual Revenue	144,083
Accumulated Fund	763,371

The following Report on the Society's affairs was prepared, after a minute investigation by a Committee of Directors specially appointed, along with the Manager, for that purpose:—

REPORT by John Whiteford Mackenzie, William Stuart Walker, James Wright, and David Stevenson, Directors, and Robert Christie, Manager, on the affairs of the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society, as at the 1st of March, 1853.

At a Quarterly Court of Directors, held on the 7th of March, 1853, the Reporters were appointed a Committee, to make the fifth investigation into the affairs of the Society, which, in accordance with the Deed of Constitution and the law regulating the distribution of the Surplus Fund, is appointed to take place at the 1st of March, 1853.

The investigation having been completed in terms of the remit, the Committee now beg to report as follows:—

FIRST.—The Gross Funds, Assets, and Property of the Society amounted at the 1st of March, 1853, to £2,130,083. 17s. 7d., viz:—

I. FUNDS REALISED

Which sum is invested as follows:—

1. Loans on Heritable Securities and Mortgages
2. Do. to Members on the Society's Policies
3. Do. to Railways on Debenture
4. Reversions, Policies, and Annuities purchased
5. Government Life Annuities
6. Outstanding Sums, chiefly Premiums, due on or immediately before the 1st of March, 1853, but not falling to be remitted till after that date

7. Balance due by the Society's Bankers	13,085 19 11
8. House and Furniture, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh (Head Office)	5,250 0 0
	+ £804,468 17 7

II.—PRESENT VALUE OF CONTRIBUTIONS OR PREMIUMS OF ASSURANCE receivable by the Society, after deducting 2½ per cent. for expense of Collection

Gross Funds

SECOND.—The whole Obligations of the Society amounted, at the 1st of March, 1853, to £1,969,070. 8s. 9d., viz:—

I.—Various Sums outstanding, including Policies which had emerged at the 1st of March, 1853, but had not been paid at that date

II.—Present Value of Sums contained in, and to become due under, the Society's Policies

Total Obligations

THIRD.—The GROSS ASSETS of the Society thus amounting to

And the TOTAL OBLIGATIONS to

There arises a SURPLUS, as at the 1st of March, 1853, of

The Committee have made the foregoing Valuation of the Funds and Obligations of the Society in strict conformity with the Law passed on the 1st of February, 1838, for regulating the Investigations, by which it is declared, as a leading principle, that the calculation of the Value of Sums Assured by the Society's Policies, and of the Contributions or Premiums receivable thereon, as well as any Property or Obligations held by the Society dependent on Life Contingencies, shall be made according to the Northampton Table of Mortality, assuming the improvement of money to be at the rate of 4 per cent.

It is now thoroughly established, that the Northampton Table shows a larger rate of mortality than actually takes place; and, consequently, calculations made from that Table overstate the present value of the sums contained in and payable by Policies; while it is further obvious, that, from the same cause, the present value of the Contributions or Premiums receivable is understated. The Surplus, therefore, now exhibited in favour of the Society is less than the Surplus actually existing.

By the Law regulating the division of Surplus, the Directors have power to allocate, at such investigation, a sum not exceeding two-thirds of the Surplus then declared in vested additions to Policies of not less than five years' standing; and a sum of not less than one-third is appointed to be reserved at each investigation for contingent prospective additions, and for other purposes of the Society.

Two-thirds of the foregoing surplus of 161,013. 8s. 10d. amount to 107,342. 5s. 9d.; and it appears, from calculations made by the Manager, that an allocation of 84,615s. of this sum will afford a vested addition, at the 1st of March, 1853, at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum to all Policies then of five years' standing. The Committee accordingly recommended such vested addition to be made, which will provide for a bonus of 166,109s., payable at the death of the parties entitled thereto. After providing for

Realised Fund as above	£804,468 17 7
Deducting therefrom, as per No. I. of Obligations	40,597 18 9
Nett Realised Fund, as in Directors' Report	£763,870 18 10

this vested addition, there will still remain 22,627. between the sum allocated and the two-thirds of the Surplus placed by law at the discretion of the Directors for division.

The proposed allocation will operate in the following manner:—

Policies effected during the first fourteen years of the Society, and which, at the investigation at the 1st of March, 1850, had vested additions made to them according to their standing, will obtain a further addition of 4½ per cent. on not only the sums in the Policies, but also on the former vested additions (if these have not been surrendered), being at the rate of 1½ per cent. for each of the three years which have elapsed since last investigation; and Policies effected during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth years of the Society which were not entitled to vested additions at last investigation in 1850, will now obtain the following vested additions on the sums contained therein, viz:—

Policies effected after the 1st of March, 1845, and on or before the 1st of March, 1846, at the rate of 13 per cent.

Policies effected after the 1st of March, 1846, and on or before the 1st of March, 1847, at the rate of 10½ per cent.

Policies effected after the 1st of March, 1847, and on or before the 1st of March, 1848, at the rate of 9 per cent.

The Reporters further recommend, that, in terms of the law of the Society, passed on the 18th of November last, prospective additions, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum (being two-thirds of the rate per annum of the vested additions), shall be made on all Policies which may become claims between the 1st of March last and the next Triennial investigation on the 1st of March, 1856, and which, at the time they become so, shall be of full five years' standing. That is to say:—

1st. On Policies effected on or before the 1st of March, 1845, 1 per cent. per annum, from 1st of March, 1853, to the date at which they may become claims prior to the 1st of March, 1856, both on the sums originally contained therein, and on the vested additions made thereto.

2nd. On Policies effected after the 1st of March, 1848, 1 per cent. per annum on the sums contained therein, according as they may happen to become claims in the sixth, seventh, or eighth years of their endurance.

JOHN W. MACKENZIE, Chairman.
W. S. WALKER,
JAMES WRIGHT,
DAVID STEVENSON,
ROBERT CHRISTIE.

At a Court of Ordinary Directors, held on the 28th of April, the foregoing Report having been taken into consideration, it was unanimously approved of and the Directors allocated Vested Additions and Contingent Prospective Additions to the Policies of the Society in terms thereof.

It was also resolved, that these Vested Additions, as well as those formerly declared, may be at any time surrendered at the rates specified in the Table already sanctioned for that purpose by the Society; or they may be commuted into deductions from the Annual Premiums at the rates specified in the said Table. Further, Loans will as hitherto, be granted on all Policies having a surrender value, to the amount of such value; interests being charged at the current rate in Scotland on first landed securities.

The additions thus declared at previous investigations amount to no less a sum than 606,855s. The Directors may further remind the Members of the Society, that the Vested Additions presently made, though nominally only 1½ per cent. per annum, actually amount to upwards of 2 per cent. for the last three years, on sums assured during the earlier years of the Society; thus, a Policy for 1,000s., effected during the first year of the Society, obtains, at the present investigation, an allocation of 644. 6s. 4d. of Triennial Bonus; one effected during the second year, 632. 4s. 10d.; and one during the third year, 621. 3s. 6d.; being at the rate of 21. 2s. 10d., 21. 2s. 2d., and 21. 1s. 5d. per cent. per annum, upon the original sum of 1,000s., and so on in proportion with Policies effected in subsequent years.

In regard to the reduction of the rate of Bonus from 2 to 1½ per cent., the Directors are desirous to have it under-

stood, that it does not arise from any decrease in the Society's prosperity during the last three years. This will be obvious, when it is kept in view that the surplus at the 1st of March last, amounted, as has been seen, to 161,032*l.*, instead of 128,584*l.*, as at the 1st of March 1850, being an increase of more than 32,000*l.* Notwithstanding so favourable a result, a reduction of Bonus has become necessary from the circumstance, that 799,95*l.* of assurances effected during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth years of the Society, now come in for Bonus, at rates varying from 12 to 9 per cent. thereon, making an addition to the Policies of 82,799*l.*, payable at death. It will also be observed, that a sum considerably larger than one-third of the surplus has been reserved for future division. In making this reservation the Directors have had in view the desirableness of maintaining as much as possible a steady rate of Bonus at future investigations; and taking into consideration the diminished rate of interest, coupled with the general uncertainty as to the prospective state of the Money Market, they have deemed it more consistent with the permanent interest of the Society not to make the present allocation so large, as, apart from these considerations, might have been justifiable.

The Directors have further to add, that, in the investment of the Society's funds, they have ever made the certainty of their securities a main feature of their management—refusing to sacrifice this for the purpose of producing additional income.

JOS. HALL MAXWELL, Esq., of Dargavel, then said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have the honour of moving, that this Report be approved of, and adopted by the Meeting. I am aware that, upon such an occasion as this, it is sometimes customary to dwell on the benefits which Life Assurance confers, and on the moral obligation that lies on all to take advantage of the facilities which are afforded by such Institutions. That is a theme, however, which has been so frequently and so well expatiated upon by others, and its truths have been so repeatedly impressed upon the public mind, that I do not think it necessary to occupy your time, or to engage your attention, by enlarging upon it. The extent to which the importance of Life Assurance is recognised and appreciated, is best evidenced by the large and steady business which this and other similar Societies yearly transact, and that, I may remark, in the face of a competition unparalleled in its degree, and, in some instances, I am apprehensive, most questionable in its character. Notwithstanding the great business which this and other well-established offices do, I am, at the same time, aware, that there is a wide field for occupation, for I believe that the prudent and careful people of this country are daily becoming more alive to the benefits of Life Assurance, and more generally inclined to avail themselves of the advantages which it affords. In the discharge of the duty which has been devolved on me, I might recapitulate the grounds on which this Society may justly claim a continued and extended support on the part of the public. I might refer to its old standing, to its high name, to its prosperous position, and to its most undoubted safety; but I am unwilling to indulge in anything like panegyric at the time when we see such very extraordinary incidents held forth to the public, as is the case in certain quarters; when we see so much puffing resorted to in aid of bodies, which, whether their merits be questionable or the contrary—and that is a point which I will not enter upon—have still their names to inscribe, and their position to acquire, among the old-established and recognised Institutions of the country. We have been for twenty-two years before the public, and I think it very safely say so, during that period, we have earned such an amount of public confidence as makes any comment upon this occasion altogether unnecessary. I would, therefore, rather refer to the brief but important statement of facts contained in this Report, as the best evidence of our prosperous position. It may certainly be said by gentlemen who have followed it narrowly, that the Report indicates a slight decrease in the sums assured last year, as compared with the previous year, and an increase on the Policies lapsed by death. That, however, is a narrower, and much more superficial view of the matter than I am prepared to meet with. As to the decrease on sums assured, why, what matters it in transactions of the extent which we yearly go through, though we have eleven Policies and some two hundred and thirty pounds of Annual Premiums, more or less, in the year? As has been stated in the Report, so slight a variation proves the steady and consistent character of our business; and it is, to my mind, far preferable to one of fits and starts,—to one with a great increase in one year, and a corresponding diminution in the other. Give me the safe, steady, constant business, a business of that character and of that amount which founded our prosperity in years gone by; and which is best calculated to secure it in those that are to come. Again, with regard to the increasing number of Policies appraised by death, why, that, I need scarcely observe, is the natural and the necessary result of our numbers and of our strength, and, without the inevitable certainty of such an increase with the lapse of years, we could not have had the prosperity which we now enjoy. I would further make this observation, that gentlemen are not to look to the mere number of that increase. They must test it in a very different way. The increase was contemplated and provided for in the calculations; and what we have to ask ourselves is, whether the increase was beyond, or falls short of, what was provided for by these calculations? Now, if we ascertain, as is strictly the truth, that it comes far within what was calculated upon and contemplated, we have just an additional and most satisfactory proof of our success and our security. Gentlemen, I would ask you to take a somewhat enlarged view of our position than would be indicated by the points which I have referred to. Let me compare the position which we now occupy with that which was presented to you in 1850, our last triennial period. I will give you round numbers. The sums assured at that time were 3,214,000*l.*—they are now 3,892,000*l.*; our revenue was then 120,000*l.*—it is now 144,000*l.*; the Accu-

mulated Fund was then 573,000*l.*—it is now 763,000*l.*; the realised surplus was then 128,000*l.*—giving a bonus of 76,000*l.*; we have now a realised surplus of 161,000*l.*; and the sum proposed to be divided is 84,000*l.*. These are great results to adduce within the short period of three years.

It may be asked why, with so much a larger sum to divide, is the bonus smaller than on the former occasion? Satisfactory reasons for this are given in the Report. There is a much greater number of members now to receive the bonus. And it is also partly attributable to this, that the Directors have, as I humbly think, in the exercise of a wise discretion, resolved to hold a much larger portion in reserve of the realised surplus than on former occasions. No one can predicate what state the Money-market may be in; and I do think, therefore, that it is wise at present, and under existing circumstances, to hold so much of what we have now in hand as will, in a great degree, counteract any temporary derangement in that quarter. At the same time we must notice, as is stated in the Report, that in the older Policies the bonus is more than 2 per cent. on the sums originally assured, it being calculated not only on the sum originally assured, but on all progressive additions. I think this is a fair arrangement, and an equitable provision. I am a young policy-holder myself—this is my first bonus—but still I think it is fair that some advantage should be accorded to those who, by oft-repeated payments, have contributed to our prosperity; and I trust that those who are now junior members will be spared in after years to share in a similar advantage. While on this topic, I will just make one remark,—there are means by which our income, and, consequently, our bonus, might be increased. You might, perhaps, have a better return for your capital, but worse security for it; but may say this, that these means have never been resorted to by your Directors, and I trust they will be repudiated. While anxious to make your capital as remunerative as possible, we consider that the mainstay of our management should be security of investment; and we conceive, that, by a rigid adherence to this principle, we better discharge our duty and protect your interests, than by unwisely attempting to swell your income for the purpose of producing bonuses which, in the end, would prove but a delusion and a snare. Having alluded to the possible fall in the rate of interest, or rather, I should say, to the little chance of the value of money rising under existing circumstances, and as some members might perhaps be led to indulge in forebodings on that account, I have one very satisfactory piece of information to give you. You are aware, that our calculations assume the value of money to be 4 per cent.; they are based, as the Report tells you, on the Northampton Table. You are also aware, that that Table is not so favourable for Assurance Companies in making their valuations as subsequent experience warrants. The Carlisle Table has been proved more correct; we have, therefore, recast our calculations upon that Table, assuming the interest of money at only 3 per cent., and I am happy to inform you that the result, as bearing on our position, is exceedingly satisfactory. Before sitting down, there is one point not included in this Report, which, in justice to my own feelings, and I am sure, consistently with the feelings of many gentlemen present, I trust I may, without incorrectness, advert to. I allude to the loss which this Society met with at the close of last year, by the death of our late most respected secretary, Mr. Gibson. That gentleman was, I may say, the oldest servant of the Society; he was with us from its very commencement, and I can truly say that, during his long official career, he acquired for himself not only the respect and esteem of the Directors, but, I am perfectly certain, of every member of this Society who ever happened to come in contact with him. It is not easy to fill the place of an officer so able and so long tried as Mr. Gibson. At the same time, I have the satisfaction of stating, that the Society has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Finlay, its successor—a gentleman, I believe, in every respect well qualified to discharge the important duties which will devolve upon him. I beg now, without detaining you any further, to propose, that we approve of the Report which has now been submitted for your adoption.

The Motion was seconded by **JOHN MACIE, Esq.**, merchant, Leith, and adopted unanimously.

The thanks of the Meeting have therefore been voted to the Directors of the Society, to the Manager, Secretary, and Medical Officers, and to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND SITUATION OF THE SOCIETY.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At March 1, 1853	£2,511,410	11,364	24,661
" 1841	1,869,570	55,536	83,329
" 1842	2,763,881	59,271	400,503
" 1843	4,856,120	144,085	763,871

Amount assured exclusive of the present vested additions £3,092,631.
Add vested additions of the previous triennial period, 1853, equivalent to 84,512*l.* of present value ... 166,162

Amount assured, including vested addition £3,498,140.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.
WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

Copies of the Annual Report, and all information, may be had on application at any of the Society's Offices in Town or Country.

WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

120, Bishopsgate-street, London,
June, 1853.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

ADVANTAGES.
EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The Assured may reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, without extra charge.

MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

The small share of the profits in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, the assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to 200,000*l.*, and the income exceeds 100,000*l.* per annum.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On Policies for the whole of Life, one-half of the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policy, or may be paid off at any time.

LOANS.—Loans are advanced on Policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

BONUSES.—FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last, in January, 1853, the sum of 131,123*l.* was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 5*l.* to 25 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the five years, or from 5*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the Sum Assured.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the profits in proportion to the number and amount of the Premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's Premium be received prior to the Books being closed for any division, the Policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close at the Division on 25th Jan. 1854, therefore those who effect Policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of Profits over later assurances.

APPLICATION OF BONUSES.—The next and future Bonuses may be either received in cash, or applied at the option of the assured in any other way.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Assurances may be effected for a Fixed Sum at considerably reduced rates, and the Premiums for term Policies are lower than at most other Safe Offices.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death, and all Policies are indisputable except in cases of fraud.

UNPAID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

POLICIES are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from 5*l.* to 10,000*l.*

PREMIUMS may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, but if a payment be omitted from any cause, the Policy can be revived within fourteen months.

The Accounts and Balance Sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of Persons desirous to assure.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of
GEORGE H. PINKKARD, Resident Secretary.
20, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

15, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY. Established 1836.
Benjamin Hayes, Esq., Chairman.
Thomas Nesbit, Esq., Joseph Gwynne, Esq.,
Charles Baldwin, Esq., W. K. Jameson, Esq.,
George Penny, Esq., John Knill, Esq.,
J. C. Dimesdale, Esq., John Nichol, Esq.,
J. P. Gamist, Esq., F.R.S., Charles Phillips, Esq.,
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq., Daniel Sutton, Esq.,
Sidney Gurney, Esq., V.B. Bellingham Woolley, Esq.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance. Premiums moderate, payable quarterly, half-yearly, or otherwise.

Over allowed of one-third of the Premiums till death, or half the Premiums for five years, on Policies taken out for the whole of life. Residence in most of the Colonies allowed without payment of any extra Premium, and the rates for the East and West Indies are particularly favourable to Assurers.

Great facilities given for the Assignment or Transfer of Policies. Loans are made on Mortgage of Freeholds, Leaseholds, and Life Interests, and to Assurers, with unexceptionable Passports.

Four-fifths or 80 per cent. of the entire Profits are appropriated to Assurers on the Profit Scale.

Attention is particularly requested to the new Prospectus just issued.
WILLIAM RATHAY, Actuary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

LONDON.

SHARE OF PROFIT INCREASED FROM ONE-HALF TO FOUR-FIFTHS.

The Managers beg to remind the Public that Persons effecting Policies with this Society now, or BEFORE MIDSUMMER, 1853, will participate in FOUR-FIFTHS of the Net Profits of the Society at the NEXT DIVISION, in proportion to their contributions to those profits, and according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old-established offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investment of Premiums.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.
CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

PROMOTER LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

9, Oldchurch-place, New Bridge-street, London.
ESTABLISHED 1838. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £240,000.

This Society effects every description of Life Assurance on most favourable terms, both on the bonus and non-bonus systems. Its non-bonus rates are low, and the following examples exhibit the additions made to the beneficial policies at the last three divisions of profits.

Policies	Amount	Age at Entry.	No. of Premiums.	Annual Prem.	Bonus added in 1842.	Bonus added in 1847.	Bonus added in 1853.	Total of the three Divisions.
1838	£100	33	14	£ 2	5	10	15	30
1839	100	33	14	103	13	107	9	219
" 1100	100	33	14	22	25	26	1	57
" 200	20	33	14	19	2	20	1	21

Officers in the Army, Navy, and Militia, Dissent Livers, and persons residing beyond the limits of Europe, are also assured on moderate terms. The former do not pay an extra rate unless called into active service.

Tables of rates, and all further particulars, may be obtained at the Office.
MICHAEL SAWARD, Secretary.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

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SUCCESSORS TO MR. COLBURN,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.

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